PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION
Date Rec'd JUN 5 1920
Sub.
U. S.
County
Field

"YOUR RESOLUTION AND FORTITUDE ARE WORTHY OF THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY"

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

THE THIRD (MARNE) DIVISION

SOMME DEFENSIVE · CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR · AISNE DEFENSIVE · CHAMPAGNE-MARNE DEFENSIVE

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE · 1ST ARMY SECTOR · MEUSE-ARGONNE · AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE

(THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE THIRD (*Regular*) DIVISION)

VOL. I. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., MAY 29, 1920. NO. 26.

AUXILIARY IS ORGANIZED BY BROOKLYN POST

NEW YORK MARNEMEN INVITE MEN OF BROOKLYN TO BIG MASS MEETING HELD IN NEW YORK TONIGHT.

By the Brooklyn Correspondent.

Brooklyn Branch headquarters was the scene of much gaiety on the evening of the 17th, the occasion being the initial "open meeting" of this branch.

Mothers, wives, widows, daughters and sisters of the local Marnemen were invited as guests of honor. Delegations from many Veterans of Foreign Wars posts of Brooklyn attended.

A ladies' auxiliary to Brooklyn Branch No. 5 was organized and plans drawn up for their first meeting. Miss Nolan of Astoria was elected president if the auxiliary.

Mr. Walter G. Dunnington, president of the New York City Branch of the Society, paid his respects. He was accompanied by a number of comrades of that branch.

Mr. Dunnington invited the Brooklyn Marnemen to an extraordinary mass meting to be held by his branch on the evening of May 29th. President Fred W. Dickman of Brooklyn Branch accepted the courtesy in behalf of this branch and promised to have a large representation from Brooklyn on the appointed evening.

Mr. Edward Allen, who served overseas with the Marnemen as Divisional "Y" Secretary and who is now a member of Brooklyn Branch, was in charge of the evening's entertainment. It proved to be a well balanced program and drew down a storm of applause at the conclusion of each number. Jimmy Lee, a veteran of the 9th Infantry, proved the star of the evening with a "gang of songs" that snapped and sparkled. His style reminds one of the famous Al Jolson.

A feature that brought back memories to many was the appearance of several "Y" girls in uniform and wearing the divisional emblem. These young women assisted Mr. Allen in arranging the details of the entertainment.

Dancing continued until the early hours of a new day. Old time waltz selections were offered for the approval of the older guests. Based on the volume of applause this feature was a decided "hit."

It has been decided to hold an open meeting on the third Monday evening of every month. At these affairs the fair sex will be in absolute command; all of which means that many interesting events are in store for Brooklyn's Marnemen. There should be very few "A. W. O. L.'s" during the coming summer time meetings.

Veterans of the Third Division, now living in Brooklyn, who have not as yet attended any meeting of Brooklyn Branch, are requested to communicate with Fred W. Dickman, President, 62 Clark Street; E. George Reaney, Vice President, 4111 Eighth Avenue, or Hilton Koop, Secretary-Treasurer, 232 Logan Street—all of Brooklyn.

Those living in New York City, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Staten Island, Bronx County, New Rochelle and vicinity are requested to get in touch with Mr. Walter G. Dunnington, of 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

Mr. Dunnington is president of New York City Branch and is an enthusiastic worker for his branch and its welfare. He has devoted many hours of dull, hard work organizing his branch and it is the duty of every Marneman living in the above listed territory to lend him a helping hand. Attend the meetings of your branch and bring a buddy with you. Boost your Society and encourage the men who are actively plugging to make it the sucess it deserves to be.

APPOINTS COMMITTEE.

The secretary of the Philadelphia Branch of the Society has appointed a membership committee, whose duty it is to hunt up every Marnemen of that city and nearby towns and bring him into the organization.

To Compete in Second Kentucky Horse Show

The second Kentucky Army Horse Show will be held at Churchill Downs, Louisville, Ky., on June 24, 25 and 26, and orders have been issued at Camp Pike for a strong team to be chosen to represent the Third Division. Lt. Col. T. J. Johnson, 10th Field Artillery, has been designated as team captain and will have charge of the selection of officers and mounts.

Seven officers are named as an Advisory Board and will confer with the team captain as to the suitability of riders and mounts for the various contests. They will observe as much of the training as their duties will permit. The board is as follows: Major Gen. E. M. Lewis, Col. Fred H. Turner, chief of staff; Major Laurin L. Lawson, division adjustant; Col. George R. Lovell, cavalry; Col. George R. Greene, Quartermaster Corps; Col. Milton A. Elliott Jr., 30th Infantry, and Major Harry Lawrence Harris, Quartermaster Corps.

Stables will be set aside by Col. Johnson for the horses undergoing training. The stables will be manned by a detail of selected men under Color Sgt. Oliver Epps, 76th Field Artillery.

Practice will be held in the riding ring of the 10th Field Artillery.

All officers of the Division are eligible for places on the team. After an officer has been selected for a try-out, he will be placed on special duty, so his training will not be interfered with. Enlisted men who are selected as prospective riding members of the team will be detailed as part of the stable crew.

All government horses in the Third Division are subject to selection and, at the request of the team captain, will be sent to the training stables. They will be turned over to Capt. James Cronley, 10th Field Artillery, officer in charge.

General Lewis requests that all possible assistance be given in the selection of the team as to officers, enlisted men and horses in order that the Third Division may be well represented at Churchill Downs.

PHOTOS OF GRAVES.

Photographs of cemeteries in which American soldiers, salors and marines are buried would be furnished the next of kin by the War and Navy Departments, respectively, under a bill introduced by Representative Sanders of Louisiana.

The photographs to be distributed under this bill must be ample in size to convey a clear and accurate impression of the conditions under which deceased United States soldiers, sailors and marines are buried. One hundred thousand dollars is provided for this work.

Thousands of Aviators Will Receive Training

Civilians, especially former service men, are to be trained this summer as reserve military aviators, under plans rapidly maturing in the War Department, says the Stars and Stripes. Approximately 4,000 such aviators are expected to be trained and graduated before fall, while the schooling of 10,000 additional experts is contingent upon the disposition of Congress regarding the suggested $60,000,000 appropriation for air service, now pending in the House.

Those seeking training will be required to pass certain educational and physical tests. All must have not less than a high school education and be able to pass the Thorndike test, required of all aviation candidates during the war. The pay for students will be $75 a month. Two fields will be utilized—Carlston Field, at Arcadia, Ga., and the March Field, at Riverside, Cal. Each will have a quota of 2,000 men.

The department officials, headed by Maj. Gen. Menoher, Chief of the Air Service, hope to be able, through appropriations, to train an additional 10,000 men. The greatest cut to the $60,000,000 appropriation is expected to be about $20,000,000, leaving $40,000,000 available for training purposes. This would permit acquisition of five additional fields.

On completion of the courses the graduates would be discharged and commissioned in the reserve corps.

Machine Gunners Held Chateau-Thierry From Enemy Two Years Ago

Two years ago the 31st of this month the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion made its immortal stand in the historic town of Chateau-Thierry.

Up to that time few men of the Division knew what the front was like. A part of the Sixth Engineers had done valorous work on the Somme with the British, but outside of that the men of the Third had not been engaged in any fighting.

On May 30th orders had been issued from G. H. Q. placing the Third Division at the disposal of General d'Espray of the French Armies of the North. He in turn placed it with the Sixth Army, which assigned it to the army corps operating in the Chateau-Thierry sector.

It happened that just at that time the Germans were pushing down the valley of the Marne in full force. They had reached Hill 204 and were taking posessions of Chateau-Thierry. That town has always been an important point. Ever since ancient Gaul became the great battlefield of the world, Chateau-Thierry has been adding page after page to history. And now it was to be the scene of one more great conflict.

By the time the Third Division was turned over to the commander of this French corps, the need of a fresh fighting unit was very urgent. As the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion was motorized and could make the most speed, it fell its lot to rush to the defense of this small Marne city.

With all possible haste it made its way to the scene of the fighting where a few French Colonial troops were trying to hold back the overpowering troops of the enemy. Although wearied by a long ride and loss of sleep for 36 hours, the men of the battalion set about at once to the business of blocking the passage of the enemy. The Germans had already occupied the town in great numbers, and were preparing to take full possession of the south bank of the river. Had the men of the Third Division been a few hours later, it might have been a different story. Once the Germans had gained a footing on the south bank of the river, there is little doubt that they would have made a much farther advance, probably demoralizing the French forces.

But the opportune arrival of the machine gunners saved the day for the Allies. After several hours of some of the most glorious fighting ever known in history, the Americans halted the enemy. A few weeks later the Division, fighting as a single unit, pushed the Germans back from the Marne—the second time they had been decisively routed on that river during the war.

The work of the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion was so glorious that it brought the following citation from Marshal Petain, Commander in Chief of the French Armies of the East:

"The 7th Mach. Gun Bn., American, under the command of Major Taylor, barred to the enemy the passage of the Marne. In the course of violent combat, particularly the 31st of May and the 1st of June, 1918, it disputed, foot by foot, with the Germans, the northern outskirts of Chateau Thierry, and covered itself with incmoporable glory, thanks to its valor, and to its skill, costing the enemy sanguinary losses."

Croix de Guerre Goes to Three Units of 3rd

Three more organizations of the Third Division received the Croix de Guerre on Friday of this week. The units receiving the decoration were the Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, the Ninth Machine Gun Batalion, and the Seventh Infantry.

At the same time nine men of the Division were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, and one received the Croix de Guerre.

Distinguished Service Crosses went to the following: Sgt. Edward Kirschbaum, 38th Infantry; Sgt. Herman Obermeyer, 38th Infantry; Sgt. Doaley Mays, Ninth Machine Gun Battalion; First Sgt. Lewis R. Nunley, 38th Infantry; Corp. Edward Murphey, 38th Infantry; Capt. Edward H. Brooks, headquarters, Third Field Artillery Brigade; Chester O. Pierce, 38th Infantry; Corp. Frank P. Murphey, Ninth Machine Gun Battalion; Sgt. John T. Harmon, 38th Infantry. Capt. William G. Weaver of the Eighth Machine Gun Battalion received the Croix de Guerre.

There are now eleven units of the Third Division that wear the Croix de Guerre on their colors. The other eight organizations are the 10th, 18th and 76th Field Artillery regiments, the Fourth, 30th and 38th Infantry regiments, the Sixth Engineers, and the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion. The Sixth Engineers and the Fourth Infantry have been decorated since their arrival at Camp Pike. The other units were decorated before they left the Rhine.

LIEUT. ATKINSON RETIRED.

Lieut. John H. Atkinson, Seventh Infantry, who has been acting camp librarian, has been retired from the service on account of physical disability. Lieut. Atkinson was wounded in the Argonne when serving with the Seventh Infantry and was returned to this country and sent to Camp Pike in August, 1919. He served as commanding officer of Headquarters Troop and also as assistant judge advocate. In the early part of December he was detailed as camp librarian. He has built up the library since assuming his duties there. Lieut. Atkinson was retired Sunday. Henry C. Floyd, 76th Field Artillery, has been detailed as the camp librarian.

There Are Few A. W. O. L.'s Among Boston Marnemen

The Boston Branch has at last opened up its guns and is now laying a big barrage. For the past few months the Boston Branach has been bringing in reinforcements, and now that it has located nearly all the comrades of the Third Division, it is going to let Boston and New England know that it is in existence.

Meetings are held in the K. of C. building at 204 Berkerly street on the first and third Thursdays of each month. It at any time outside Marnemen are in or about Boston, this branch would be very glad to have these men as guests.

The officers of the Boston Branch are:

Granville V. Morse, president.
George F. Dobbs, vice president.
Walter J. Wells, scretary.
James P. Mooers, treasurer.

At the meeting of May 20th, which was attended by about two hundred veterans of the Third, many plans for the future were made.

Former Chaplain Lydon of the 10th F. A. was present at this meeting, and through his kindness and generosity, the use of one of the halls in the St. Francis De Sales School, 116 Vernon street, Roxbury, was obtained as a place for the smoker to be held on June 3rd at 8 o'clock.

This is the first important event to be held by this Branch. There is to be boxing, wrestling, singing, etc., followed by speeches from a few prominent men.

On the evening of July 15 the Branch is going to celebrate the second anniversary of the Second Battle of the Marne with a banquet. The governor of the state and the mayor of Boston are to be invited to attend.

CLUB OPENS WITH DANCE.

The Enlisted Men's Club was formally opened Friday night, May 21st, with a dance given by the Motor Transport Corps to the enlisted men of the entire camp. The big hall of the club was elaborately decorated in the national colors. The music was furnished by the Seventh Infantry orchestra. Ice cream and cake and cold drinks were served during an intermission. About 100 girls from Little Rock attended the dance.

Indianapolis Marnemen Hold Initial Meeting

Indianapolis Marnemen held their initial meeting last Wednsday evening, May 19, 1920, on the seventh floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building. About 25 of the "old-timers" were present to start the organization of the Indianapolis branch of the Society. Owing to the impromptu nature of the meeting not many definite steps could be taken, but the generalities of the aims and purposes of the branch were well aired and brought to light.

Lieut. Robert C. Sanders of Society Headquarters in Little Rock was able to be present and gave a splendid talk on the Society, the other branches and how they were organized. He discussed the coming national convention, and the Indianapolis Marnemen have already taken steps toward bringing that meeting to their city.

No permanent officers were elected, it being deemed advisable to defer that action until the next meeting, which will be June 2, 1920.

The dues were made $3.00 per year, inclusive of the national dues and the Watch on the Rhine for one year. Plans were also made to reach every Marneman in Indianapolis and acquaint him with the new branch. Any former Third Division man residing in or near Indianapolis is asked and urged to be present on the seventh floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building, Wednesday evening, June 2nd, and to advertise this to all the former Third Division buddies he can reach.

New Units Formed

Under instructions from Headquarters Southeastern Department, at Charleston, S. C., four new units will be organized at Camp Pike and will be attached to the Third Division. They are: Headquarters Motor Commands 5 and 6, Motorcycle Company No. 3, Motor Transport Companies, Nos. 120, 121, 122, 123 and 124, and Service Park Pnit No. 331.

Service Park Unit No. 345, Motor Transport Corps, is attached to the Third Division. Motor Transport Companies Nos. 341 and 358 were demobilized last week and were transferred to Motor Transport Companies Nos. 121 and 122, respectively. All records, funds and personnel were transferred at the same time.

The two Motor Transport Companies have not been a part of the first and third Thursdays of each month. It at any time outside Marnemen are in or about Boston, this branch would be very glad to have these men as guests.

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Chicago Chapter Plans to Celebrate July 14th

The next regular meeting of the Chicago Branch will be held Tuesday, June 8, 1920. The affair is to be a record breaker for attendance, and at that time plans will be made for a celebration on the 14th of July.

The place of meeting will be the banquet hall of the City Club of Chicago; the time, 7:30 p. m. There will be a dinner, dancing, professional entertainment and entertainment by some of the Y. M. C. A. people of the A. of O.

Among those present will be Miss Rita Gould, who entertained for a time in the Division area while the Division was in Germany.

The prices are $4 per couple or $3 per single ticket. Every Marneman in Chicago is urged to be present with his best girl on his arm.

LARGEST AMERICAN PLANE.

The L. W. F. bombing plane, the largest aircraft ever built in America for the Army Air Service, was successfully tested at Mitchell Field, May 22. It remained in the air ten minutes, averaging a speed of 102 miles an hour. It was piloted by Lieut. E. L. Harmon.

The Giant has a wing spread of 106 feet. It is equipped with three high-compression 400-horse power Liberty motors and has a cruising radius of 16 hours.

MILWAUKEE POST OPENS COTTAGE ON WIND LAKE

MEMBERS PLAN TO MAKE SUMMER ONE OF OUTDOOR RECREATION—WILL PARADE IN UNIFORM MEMORIAL DAY.

The Milwaukee Branch held the informal opening of its cottage at Wind Lake, Sunday, May 16, with a fair attendance. Dinner was served to the members and guests by three volunteers from the Ladies' Auxiliary. As a part of the day's amusement there was a hotly contested ball game and boating on the lake.

Plans were launched to make the summer one of sport and amusement for the Marnemen.

The regular meeting of the Branch took place May 21 in Ethical Hall, 553 Jefferson street. The attendance was much better than that at previous meetings. The membership is increasing very rapidly now, as about 25 or 30 new members have been added in the last two meetings. The Branch expects to hit the hundred per cent mark by July 1st, as a drive for members is being conducted. All new members after July 1st will pay two dollars instead of one dollar, as a membership fee. This is due to the fact that the charter members had quite a time financially, in organizing the Branch and keeping it together. Arrangements are being made to give a theater party some time in June to help relieve shortage in the treasury.

A committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the Memorial Day parade. Members of the Milwaukee Branch will parade in uniform, wearing their overseas caps and Third Division insignia.

Members of the Second and Thirty-second Divisions will also parade, but the Marnemen expect to make the best showing.

Next Sunday will be ladies' day at the cottage. All members have been invited to bring their mothers, wives and sisters along as guests for the day. A detail has been appointed for the Sunday's cooking, and a Victrola will be on hand to furnish the music.

June 27th has been set aside as field day. Sports of all sorts are being arranged for, and the day will be a unique event in the history of the Branch.

Marnemen Enter Tryouts for the Olympic Games

Twenty-one men of the Division have been picked from the various organizations to enter the tryouts for the Olympic games. These men are undergoing daily practice in preparation for the meet for the Southeastern Department to be held at Camp Jackson, S. C., beginning June 9.

The following have been selected: Capt. W. S. Rumbough, Fifth Field Signal Battalion; Capt. W. J. Bakewell, 76th Field Artillery; Second Lieut. John Gross 18th Field Artillery; Sgt. First-class W. R. Schmitz, Sixth Engineers; Sgt. Jerry McGuire, Third Ammunition Train; Sgt. Joseph Karabens, Ninth Machine Gun Battalion; Corp. H. H. Sanders, Sixth Engineers; Corp. S. Yazza and Cpl. Tate Fischer, 10th Field Artillery; Cpl. James Wambold, 76th Field Artillery; Pvt. Clarence Speer, 38th Infantry; Pvt. J. C. Rogers, Pvt. A. H. Gilbert, Pvt. H. H. Sandy, and Pvt. G. M. Monk, Sixth Engineers; Pvt. C. A. Stewart, 76th Field Artillery; Pvt. L. J. Dye and Pvt. C. Huddleston, Third Military Police Company; Pvt. L. M. Odom, Eighth Machine Gun Battalion; Pvt. J. Helmbeck and Pvt. Charles Cardona, 18th Field Artillery.

A CORRECTION.

In last week's issue of the Watch on the Rhine it was stated that in the Third Division horse show the Tenth Field Artillery outstripped all other competing units. This, however, was an error, as reference to the official records shows that the 76th Field Artillery had a slight lead on the Tenth. The Tenth finished with six firsts and two seconds, while the 76th had six firsts, six seconds, and two thirds, thereby entitling it to highest honors.

ENLISTMENTS FOR ONE YEAR DISCONTINUED

The following circular, issued by the War Department last week, gives the new rulings regarding one-year enlistments:

Circular No. 183:

1. Enlistments and re-enlistments for one-year periods will be discontinued immediately for all arms, staff corps and departments except as hereinafter provided. Circulars Nos. 70, 95, 122, 141 and 168, War Department, 1920, are rescinded and Circular No. 120, War Department, 1920, regarding enlistments for the air service, is amended insofar as effects the quota for one-year enlistments.

2. Enlistments and re-enlistments for one-year periods without regard to prior service are authorized for arms, staff corps and departments to the extent of the monthly quota specfied in each case as follows:

	Monthly Quota.
Infantry (white)	2,444
Cavalry (white)	709
Coast Artillery Corps	856
Medical Department	441
Air Service	305
Ordnance Department	125
Tank Corps	70
Cnstruction Division	111

3. The object of the foregoing provisions is to open enlistments for branches of the service which have not their authorized number of one-year enlistments, and to distribute one-year enlistments throughout the year. It is the policy of the War Department to limit one-year enlistments in each branch of the service to one-third of the authorized strength of that branch. The one-year enlistment was intended primarily for the man making an original enlistment in the Army, and, in general, re-enlistments should be for three-year periods. No re-enlistment furloughs will be granted men enlisting under this authority.

4. When the monthly quota of one-year enlistments for any arm has been obtained, the Adjutant General of the Army will issue the necessary instructions by telegraph suspending further enlistments during that calendar month. However, enlistments for that arm will be automatically resumed on the first day of the following month without further orders.

5. Under this authority enlistments are limited to those for general assignment, except that an applicant may be enlisted for special assignment to an organization at the station at which he is accepted, or from which the recruiting party accepting him has been sent. Re-enlistments for one year are authorized only where the soldier re-enlists to fill his own vacancy.

6. Nothing herein will be construed to permit enlistments for one-year periods for foreign service. However, re-enlistments of men already on foreign service are authorized under the same conditions as similar re-enlistments within the United States.

7. Although authorized hereby to accept applicants for various branches for one-year periods, recruiting officers are reminded of the need of the service for three-year enlistments.

By order of the Secretary of War,
Peyton C. March,
General Chief of Staff.

"Is Smith an honest man," asked Brown.

"Well, that's hard to say," replied Jones. "I notice that he carries an umbrella every time it rains."—Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

When in the City Eat at
305 Main St.
WESSON'S CAFETERIA
Continuous service from 7 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.

Bush-Caldwell Co.
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LYON-FARRELL COMPANY
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Everything the Sportsman Requires.
See us when in Little Rock whether you wish to buy anything or not.
118-120 West Fourth Street..

WALK OVERS
Those of you that are leaving the service will find that Walk-Overs add distinction to your appearance —whether it be in uniform or "civies."
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
220 MAIN STREET

BADGE OF BOLSHEVISM

Here is the hat badge worn by the bolshevist forces. It is, so far as known, the first picture of this badge brought to this country. It has a red ground with letters of gold.

172 Different Courses Being Taught by Army

The War Plans Division of the General Staff has worked out a tabulation of the subjects taught in the Army Educational and Vocational training classes of the end of February, 1920. There were at this time 29,265 men enrolled in 172 different courses. Of these students, 28,381 were taking 122 courses in classes ranging in size from one to 84. Apparently the greatest interest or at least the greatest attendance is to be found in the English classes conducted at 85 different posts and studied by 2,506 men.

Next in interest apparently comes arithmetic, while spelling and automobile repairing vie with each other for third place. Penmanship, auto driving, truck driving, history, typing, and geography all seemed to be popular subjects. The trades are being studied in which only a few men appear to be interested are: Gunsmith mechanic 1, linotyper and lithotyper, 2 each; embalmer, 5; locomotive engineer, 6; salesman, 1. Practically everything in the line of general science, languages and professional subjects is being taught. The courses literally run from agronomy to X-Ray operator; no subjects beginning with Y or Z seem to be included.

The whole course and the interest displayed is indicative of the efforts of the Army to teach men professions and trades which will fit them to be better citizens upon their discharge.

SAVAGES USED POISON GAS

Natives of Brazil Successfully Employed That Weapon Against the Spanish Invaders.

The Guaranis and other native tribes along the Rio Parana, in Brazil, used poison gas centuries ago for military purposes. How they did it was described time and again by early Spanish chroniclers, an exchange observes.

When attacking a fortified village they would prepare pans of glowing coals, which they sprinkled with a kind of pepper called "agi." This gave off suffocating fumes, which a favoring breeze would carry over the besieged town.

The fumes did not kill, but were sufficiently noxious to deprive the besieged of all power of resistance—a fact which beleaguered outpost garrisons of Spaniards discovered to their cost on more than one occasion.

In that part of the world, as elsewhere, the policy of the Spanish invaders, when dealing with the aborigines, was one of wholesale and systematic cruelty. They specialized in ruthless massacre. But they did not always win, and there survives in the Amazon basin today a tribe called the Lorenzos who are nearly white—a phenomenon alleged to result from their capture, centuries ago, of a number of white women as spoil of the successful siege of a Spanish town.

"Is your husband having any luck with his garden?"

"Oh, yes. He got a sunstroke and collected $200 from a health insurance."—Boston Transcript.

NATION HONORS ALL HER HEROES

Memories of Veterans of Three Wars Are Enshrined in Country's Heart.

Memorial day is the day of the dead, the veterans of three wars; but, though newly consecrated by the fresh and poignant sacrifices of those who passed away in the great war of liberation "over there," there cannot be now, any more than in the past, any associations but those of true joy and honorable pride, far removed from the despair of causes lost, or from griefs over those whose death is without meaning and end without result. For it is the holy joy of those who know that the sacrifices were not in vain that distinguished this day of days this year, coupled with the realization that both those who went and those who remained joined freely in the oblation on the altar of the country with an unfaltering belief in the fine nobility of the obligation and the deep significance of what it meant for the common good.

While the ceremonies on this side follow the usual lines, heightened by the opportunity to pay fresh homage where homage is due, the tribute that is paid "over there," beginning with the ceremony at Suresnes, near which has been developed the American cemetery nearest to Paris, at which President Wilson officiated last year, in the very presence of the dead themselves, takes on an especially moving character. For in nothing did the American expeditionary force and all its helpful accessory agencies, such as the Red Cross, so distinguish themselves as in their concern that the last resting place of those who fell abroad should be neither unknown, unmarked nor unhonored. As a result of this determined and consecrated effort of all services, the new graves of the hero dead, be they located where they fell, or removed to the permanent centers of burial that have been selected at appropriate places as the official American cemeteries, will receive every attention that is their just due from their brothers in arms "over there" and a grateful country. The graves, all separately and singly marked with the cross, or the star, save in name and title, no distinction of rank being allowed in the identifying symbol, will be decorated, one and all. And while much that has been devised as to the handling of these special cemeteries has followed the plan of the British, who have been at work at the problem much longer, yet a peculiarly American touch is given in that this annual commemoration of Memorial day, so familiar to us all, is new to our allies, and to the French, though they have gladly co-operated with the American forces in order to make the day a truly notable one and one of general and significant commemoration.

So far as the general cemeteries go we have followed the British in the plan for the separate graves, but they have gone a little further in that each large burying place will be dominated by a tall crass and plain altar stone, described by Kipling as "the Cross of Sacrifice and the Stone of Remembrance," the stone bearing the inscription, also suggested by Kipling, "Their name liveth forevermore." Save for this, the great concentration cemeteries of the American forces, such as Romagne-sur-Montfaucon, the largest, containing 36,000 graves of those who fell in the Meuse-Argonne battles, will represent little more than the simplicity of Quaker burying grounds, since the permanent memorial monuments that may be erected are yet to be determined. But there is no question of the monumental effect of the commemoration, nor will those who lie in the smaller cemeteries or in the little French churchyards be overlooked today or in the years to come.

This is all as it should be. And quite as those at home would wish it. And, as has happened in the case of the older celebrations, even though the day brings its fresh and deeper sorrows, at the same time there must be felt everywhere the comforting sense that the country and those who have passed away were equal to their task in the world crisis. It is but meet and proper, therefore, that all should insist that wherever they may lie each and all who paid the final debt shall be marked from among their fellows, dead and living, by such seemly and ceremonial observances as we have set up here for generations and are now repeating abroad. Respect and recognition for what they did and proper honors for the hero dead lend dignity to the living, glorify all sense of duty and discipline and lift all life into the nobler channels of a humanity that is not, as is writ of the beasts of the fields, "without aim or hope," but serves understandingly and not in vain.

A BLOWOUT.

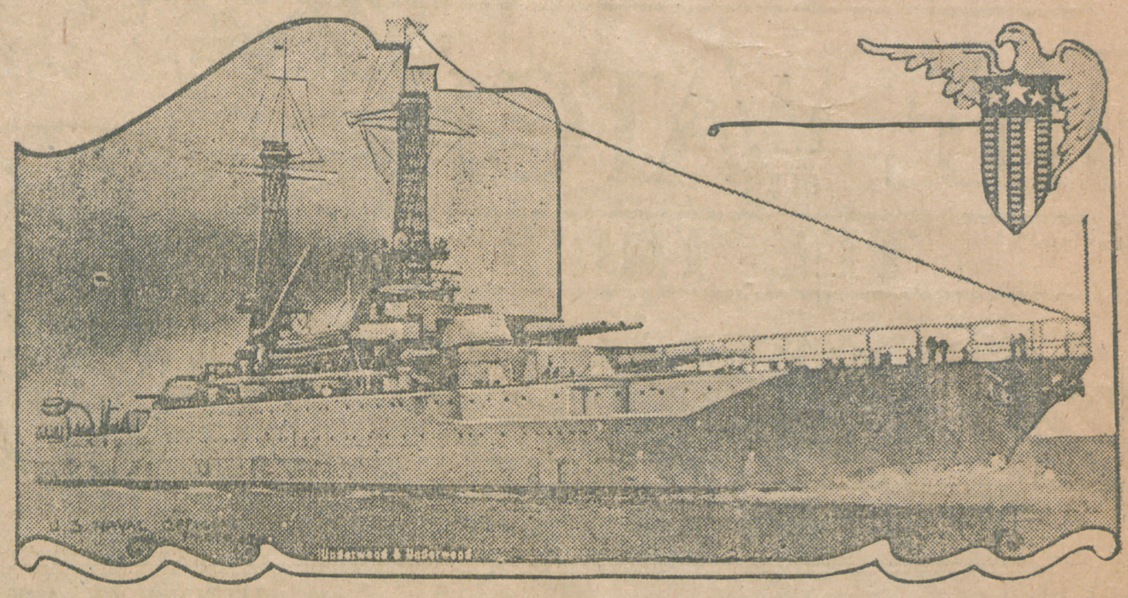
An elderly Boston man who had been in the automobile business wrote this sentiment in an address:

My wind, alas, is gone;
I've lost my youthful fire!
And now I wobble on,
Just like a punctured tire.
—Boston Transcript.

Teacher—Remember, the German "j" is always a "y."

Smart Pupil—Huh! I know a lot of German jays who weren't wi[illegible] Judge

"Queen of Navy" Is Best Shot in Pacific Fleet



The U. S. S. Idaho, called the "Queen of the Navy," established a record during the Pacific fleet target practice, when her gun crews made nine direct hits in 36 shots at long range with the 14-inch guns. The Idaho is one of the very latest of the United States navy's superdreadnaughts. She has a main battery of twelve 14-inch naval rifles and is fitted with the latest antiaircraft and submarine protections.

Many Distinguished Service Crosses Awarded Veterans Third Division

General Orders No. 22, recently issued by the War Department announces the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to twenty-two men who served with the Third Division. Four of the awards are made posthumously. The citations as announced in the bulletin are as follows:

Hubert W. Keith, first lieutenant, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Cunel, France, October 22, 1918. First Lieut. Keith courageously led his company in the attack on Hill 299, exposed to heavy machine-gun fire. He quickly organized his position, and later repelled an enemy counterattack. Although wounded on the evening of the 22d, he continued with his company until the following day.

James P. Kelly, first lieutenant, Battery B, 18th Field Artillery, for extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau-Thierry, France, night of July 14-15, 1918. During the bombardment preceding the enemy attack across the Marne the position of Battery B, 18th Field Artillery, was subjected to heavy artillery fire for a period of four hours. All communications were destroyed and the ammunition dump destroyed by hostile fire. Throughout the enemy bombardment Lieut. Kelly kept his battery in action, exposing himself to concentrated enemy artillery fire in order to replenish his ammuuition supply, and delivered an effective fire on the enemy.

Ambrose F. White, first lieutenant, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action at La Franquet Farm, July 22, 1918. While Lieut. White's unit was in close contact with the enemy, a spy circulated a report that the company had been ordered to withdraw. Those who thus retired were shot down by the enemy. During the disorder that followed, Lieut. White fearlessly reorganized the platoon under close-range enemy fire. Due to his heroic example, the men of his platoon held their ground and repulsed the strong enemy attack which followed.

James Edward Moore, second lieutenant, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action south of Cunel, France, October 9, 1918. Although severely wounded in the head by a machine-gun bullet, Second Lieut. Moore continued in command of his platoon and by his courageous conduct repulsed a strong enemy counter attack against the line held.

Lewis R. Nunley, first sergeant, Company G, 38th Infantry, 3d Division, for extraordinary heroism in action near Mezy, France, July 15, 1918. Sergt. Nunley, then corporal, advanced in the face of intense machine-gun fire and single-handed attacked an enemy machine-gun position, killing the crew and returning with the gun to our lines. Later he led 9 men in a flank attack on the enemy and captured 25 men.

Joe Kaperzynski, sergeant, Company A, 9th Machine Gun Battalion, for extraordinary heroism in action near Moulins, France, July 15, 1918, and near Madeleine Farm, October 16, 1918. During the German offensive July 15, 1918, Sergt. Kaperzynski, then a private, directed the firing of his machine gun while exposed to heavy enemy artillery and machine gun fire, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. During the attack near Madeleine, he, with a companion, crawled in front of our lines and rescued a wounded American soldier.

John A. Leach, sergeant, Company M, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near La Franquet Farm, France, July 22, 1918. While his unit was in close contact with the enemy, a spy circulated a report that the company had been ordered to withdraw. Those who thus retired were shot down by the enemy. During the disorder that followed, Sergt. Leach fearlessly reorganized the platoon under close-range enemy fire. Due to his heroic example, the men of his platoon held their ground and repulsed the strong enemy attack which followed.

Adelord Leseque, sergeant, Battery D, 76th Field Artillery, for extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, October 5, 1918, and near [illegible]ber 18, 1918. On October 5, when four men of his gun crew were wounded and he himself hit by a shell fragment, he kept the gun in action until a new gun crew was organized. On October 18, when an enemy shell burst at his gun, killing or wounding all the gun crew but himself, he again kept to his gun carrying out the mission assigned to him.

Doaley Mays, sergeant, Company C, 9th Machine Gun Battalion, for extraordinary heroism in action near Connigis, France, July 15, 1918. Sergt. Mays, single-handed, operated a machine gun after the remainder of his squad had become casualties from enemy machine-gun fire. Although exposed to heavy artillery and machine gun fire, he continued to fire his gun until assistance arrived.

Herman Obermeyer, sergeant (then corporal), Company I, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Charteves, France, July 22, 1918. His company being temporarily halted by machine-gun fire from the front, Sgt. Obermeyer, then a corporal, with one man advanced ahead of our lines through machine-gun fire, attacked an enemy post and captured eight prisoners. Due to his act of daring, the company was able to continue its advance.

John M. Robinson, sergeant, Company G, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Mezy, France, July 18, 1918, and south of Cunel, France, October 11, 1918. During the enemy offensive, Sgt. Robinson held an advanced lookout post exposed to heavy artillery fire, in order to warn his platoon of the approach of the enemy. In the Argonne on October 11, he led several members of his company in advance of our lines and rescued several wounded comrades.

Robert M. Keirs, corporal, Company A, 9th Machine Gun Batalion, for extraordinary heroism in action near Moulins, France, July 15, 1918. During the strong enemy attack, Cpl. Keirs, then a private, made a daylight reconnaissance under enemy machine gun and artillery fire to locate the positions reached by the enemy in their advance across the Marne. He located acurately the enemy line, and the information he secured was of the greatest value to his platoon commander. Later he carried messages, under machine-gun fire, to our artillery.

Edward Kirschenbaum, corporal (then private), Company F, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Moulins, France, July 15, 1918. Pvt. Kirschenbaum carried numercus messages through heavy artillery and machine-gun fire from the front-line companies to battalion headquarters. Due to his efforts communications were maintained during the period when his organization was successfully defending its position against powerful enemy attack. On one of his trips he captured three enemy prisoners, who had infiltrated through our lines.

Isaiah Miller Kling, corporal, Company K, 7th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Cunel, France, October 20, 1918. Cpl. King courageously led a detachment of 20 men against a machine-gun position on the right flank of the company, which was causing heavy losses. During the attack all others of Cpl. Kling's detail became casualties, but he continued on alone. Gaining an advanced position in a shell hole, he kept the enemy machine gun under continuous fire until reinforcements arrived and captured it.

Frank P. Murphy, corporal, Company A, 9th Machine Gun Battalion, for extraordinary heroism in action west of Jaulgonne, France, July 23, 1918. Although wounded in the shoulder by a shell fragment on the morning of July 23, he continued to care for the wounded of his company. When sent to the rear for treatment, he refused to be evacuated but returned to his company.

John J. Heffron, private, Company C, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Crezancy, France, July 15-18, 1918. Pvt. Heffron repeatdly carried messages to front-line platoons over routes exposed to heavy machine-gun and artillery fire. Due to his individual efforts, communication was maintained during a critical period.

Forest G. Jeffery, private, Company

(Continued on Page 7.)

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CORRESPONDENCE

76TH FIELD ARTILLERY

BATTERY A.

Lt. Guy C. Benson, Commanding.

Sgt. Chirdon, who has been on furlough for the past month, writes to tell us how much he is enjoying it. But you haven't much on us, Dinny; we aren't sitting around here with the blues.

In last week's mail we received the following announcement: "Mr. and Mrs. Osmun L. Butts announce the marriage of their daughter, Marion, to Mr. Winfield Densmore Morris, on Saturday, the 8th of May, 1920, at East Palestine, Ohio." Morris was formerly a member of the Battery.

We have another addition to the personnel of the battery. Charles H. Bowers has come back to the fold, and has been heartily welcomed. Any of the rest who think the outside isn't what it is claimed to be will be as royally welcomed back.

O. H. Morgan, our former mess-sergeant, writes that he would like to come back. He is on duty at the recruiting station at Camp Dix, N. J.

Little Jimmy McAdams writes us that he is in the restaurant business in Detroit. He speaks about old times and asks if anyone remembers the day he left to go to Officers' Training School. It happened there on the hillside of Montfaucon, where our well-known and just celebrated top-kicker adopted a French custom, and kissed him on both cheeks. His address is 1375 John R. Street, Detroit, Mich.

George Hunt is driving for one of the head men in the Ford Motor Company.

Mechanic Thompson is enjoying marital blessedness, having recently married Cpl. Gard's sister-in-law. He is a foreman at the Timpkin Axle Company, as is also Cpl. Gard. Gard was on the Detroit police force for a time but didn't like it. Too much like walking post.

Agnew is in the grocery business with his uncle in Detroit.

Fetcheit is a millwright at a Detroit plant, but has been out recently, owing to an accident in which he had a finger amputated by one of the machines.

Ralph Tower was day clerk at the Lincoln Hotel, Detroit, for some time, but recently accepted an offer to go on the road as a traveling salesman.

Borchardt is an express messenger with the American Express Company in Detroit.

BATTERY B.

Private Schaefer apparently made good use of his seven-day furlough, as he came back a married man.

This column is going to die a natural death if some of the old-timers don't "snap out of it" and drop us a line. With over 200 former members back in civil life we ought to get several letters a week, if for no other purpose than to keep this column alive.

Privates Conger and Galor are taking a course of instruction at the Brigade Telephone School.

BATTERY C.

First Lt. Royal L. Gervais Commanding.

Rabbit Moresco and about eight recruits went out last Saturday fishing, ad stayed out until noon on Sunday. But they did not bring any fish back with them.

Capt. Bakewell has gone on detached service at Camp Jackson, S. C. He is training for the swimming events in the coming Olympic Games. Success and well wishes go with him from the men of the battery.

The battery expects to move to new quarters about the first of June.

Cpl. Scholl is now regimental mail orderly, but he is not bringing us much mail from the old timers. Wake up and give him some more work.

First Sgt. Reed is now living in the non-commissioned officers' quarters in camp.

Vinsent Kasprack writes to Rabbit Moresco and tells us that he is now happily married.

BATTERY D.

Capt. Joseph A. Fortin Commanding.

Last Sunday Battery D had their special dinner for winning the first prize in the artillery class of the horse show. There was plenty to eat and every one had a real enjoyable dinner.

The battery has lost eleven of its old men and one newcomer. They have all transferred to the band section of Headquarters Company. Hallet plays the traps and drums; Lepre is the base drummer; Hagan and Fenton play the clarinet; Bolac and O'Connel play the trombone; Zimmer and Forcettie play the saxophone; McAnnany and Dawson blow the cornet; and Carlton plays the mellowphone. Last Sunday they played at the religious service and played exceedingly well for the short time they have practiced. Their next step will be into the music world of marches and jazz.

Pendelton is now at Princeton University, having been sent there as a mechanic of light field artillery to instruct the student soldiers. Fenton also is to go out as an instructor. His task is to instruct the students of the Agricultural College of Colorado how to shoe horses as the army does it.

SUPPLY COMPANY.

Capt. Carl J. Lehnhard, Commanding.

Some of you old-timers of the outfit will be surprised to hear that Dad Morse, our first sergeant, was 50 years old this week; but don't forget Dad can still do a hand spring and take a few hurdles.

The men in the Supply Company now are regular movie hounds and take in the show every night. In other words we don't have much money, but we have lots of fun.

The weather here is very warm now and the flies are thick and plenty; so Dad put some flytraps outside the barracks and thus far he has captured one fly.

We have two expert flower pickers, Rivet and May, who go picking flowers on their spare time.

Mechanic Harris, our chauffeur, is seldom found when wanted as he is Dodge-ing all the time.

Segt. Ollie Johnson goes out in June. He expects to see all the boys around Chicago and Philadelhia. We think that Cupid has Ollie.

The Supply Company is getting back to the old days—white enamel bunks, free laundry and everything.

Regtl. Sup. Sgt. Cole has developed a "bay window" on him like a bartender in the old days. Bill draws the rations and runs the officers' mess.

We saw an article in the Shamokin, Pa., paper the other day announcing the marriage of our former popular Wagoner and Cook Thomas Whalen. The company wishes Denty the best of luck and prosperity in the new venture.

Little Rock Steam Laundry

"The House of Merit"

213 Center St.

Leave your work at our Camp Pike Agency, The Divisional Barber Shop, 13th and South Ave.

7TH INFANTRY

COMPANY H.

Capt. Henry W. Bobrink, Commanding.

Frank Gaynor, First Sergeant.

Pvts. First Class Molitor, Wallace, Shoemaker and Arbour were transferred to Machine Gune Co., 7th Inf., on the 24th of this month. The company lost four good men. Pvt. Smith was transferred to Supply Co., and Pvt. Lemoins was transferred to this company.

Pvt. Cunningham was assigned to this company after arrival here from Fort Logan.

The first sergeant says he is still open for subscriptions for The Watch on the Rhine. He believes that each man should have this paper sent to his folks. They will appreciate your kindness and be glad to have the paper.

Cpl. Snyder is still on furlough at his home.

The following men have been honorably discharged from the service since May 15: Mess Sgt. John J. Gnann, Sgt. John D. Jones, Cpl. James Eakins, Wm. K. Trotter, Monroe Couch, Luke Dolan, Joseph Randall and Wesley A. Riley.

The following men will be discharged within the next ten days: Sgt. David Madden, Sgt. Sylvesta P. Darden, Sgt. Frank Deskins, Cpl. Henry R. Snyder and Pvt. Wm. N. Brazek.

The old boys that are still with the company are enjoying themselves as usual. We will be glad to have a letter from any of the former members of this company at any time.

Sgt. Ward, former supply sergeant of Company E, has been transferred to this company. He seems to be a very busy man these days, like all other supply sergeants.

First Lieut. Julian Dayton was assigned to this company on the 15th of May.

Sgt. Moore of Co. F, who has just returned from recruiting duty at Memphis, Tenn., has been transferred to this company.

Pvt. Smith has been placed on special duty with the Supply Company driving a team.

Mess Sgt. Gnann, Sgt. Jones, Cpls. Eakins and Snyder, Pvts. Trotter, Randall, Dolan, Riley and Couch were honorably discharged this week and all stated they dreaded leaving the company, but still they would not stay. We all wish them success, and in case they want to come back we would be glad to have them.

Cook O'Dlum has been placed on special duty at the officers' mess as cook.

Sgt. Ward has been transferred to Company H from Company E, 7th Infantry ,to take the place of Sup. Sgt. Jones, who was honorably discharged on the 19th of May.

8TH M. G. BN.

COMPANY A.

Pvt. Martin Mortensen is on detached service at the Remount Depot. He is taking a course in horseshoeing.

Pvt. Lester J. Spencer is in the camp hospital with malaria fever. Last reports from him were that he is getting along fine.

A letter received from ex-Sgt. McKiernan, who si at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., says that he is feeling fine. He gave us a little news from some of the former members of Company A. Ex-Cpl. Doherty is working at Trenton, N. J., now, but said he was thinking some of joining the Navy. Ex-Cpl. Flannery is working in the coke ovens somewhere in Kentucky. Frank McCrorey is holding down a job on the railroad in Texas ,and expects to be married soon. We were very glad to hear from McKiernan, and if more of the old men would follow his example by writing to some of us we could have more news for our paper.

Sgt. Spalding pitched air-tight baseball against the 15th Field Artillery the other day, but due to several errors the 8th was defeated.

A letter received by Cpl. Jackson from Harry Skeeter, who is still at Coblenz, Germany, says he is going to re-enlist and go to China. All the old members wish him the best of luck.

COMPANY B.

Sgt. Lon Surratt, present member of Company B, after being relieved from recruiting duty at Kansas City, Mo., was detailed on special duty with the Camp Pike competitors for the Olympic meet. Sgt. Surrat at first did not have enough practice to make the Olympic team, as for the past three years he has been in the 8th M. G. Bn., and has been learning the method of machine guns instead of the rifle. But after a little practice Sgt. Surratt passed for the National match. He expects to leave soon for New Jersey for final instructions in shooting. The final test will be held at Camp Perry, on Lake Erie.

The commanding officer of the 8th Machine Gun Battalion has detailed several men to look out for news for the Watch on the Rhine and all we need now is a little letter from each former member. Now let's see what kind of spirit you have? This is the best way to keep in touch with your old comrades. You will be saving time and postage.

Pvt. Ollie G. Baber was recently placed on special duty at Division Headquarters as orderly and a few days later he was transferred to Headquarters Troop.

Sgt. I. L. Tippie is now on special duty taking a course in signaling with the 5th Field Signal Battalion.

COMPANY C.

First Lieut. H. F. McFadyen Commanding.

Sgt. Mike O'Neal is still scooping them up at first base on the Battalion ball team.

William J. Shuster was also discharged on the 20th and said he would be back in a few days, but he has not

(Continued on Page 6.)

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Just one slant at The Stars and Stripes will bring back all the high spots—the week in Paree, the day Elsie Janis blew in and choked Old Man Gloom to death, the stony-hearted M. P., the Vin Blanc and the Vin Rouge (some tender memory that), the old slum and corned Willie, those hand-constructed socks with the lump in the toe, that wonderful rest camp—a bed of roses if there ever was one—the joys of K. P., the old gag about the O. D. Umbrella, the tours you made a la "cheveaux 8, hommes 40," your first and only drag on a Woodbine and, last but not least, that grand and glorious feeling of being Hoboken-bound.

Once you get this volume in your hands you'll stay with it long after taps have sounded. You'll find it hard to tear yourself away from the old familiar Wallgren cartoons, Baldridge's drawings, the liar's column, the letters of Henry's Pal to Henry, the Poets' Column, and all the other features that are brimful of the humor and pathos, the joy and the grief of those never-to-be-forgotten days.

And you'll want to preserve always Captain Hanson's official accounts of the war day by day; the battles, skirmishes and marches; and the histories of the divisions and the divisional insignia.

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Every one of the 71 issues, just as they were published in France. Now all dolled up for inspection in a khaki cover with raised letters on the front, 'n everything.

The first issue of The Stars and Stripes chirped its message of cheer along the western front on February 8, 1918—the last, June 13, 1919, copy consists of eight pages, 18½x24½ inches in size, chock full of the old "let-'er-go" spirit.

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GENERAL PERSHING'S PRAISE.

"Your achievement, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory."
—Pershing.

THE DIVISION EMBLEM.

The three white stripes stand for the three operations in which the Third Division took part—the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. The blue stands for the loyalty of those who placed their lives on the altar of self-sacrifice in defense of American ideals of liberty and democracy.

EDITORIAL

MAY 30TH AND 31ST.

The last two days of this month are days of special significance. May 30th is Memorial Day. It is a day of national significance—one that all loyal Americans will observe in some small way. And especially is it a day full of meaning for the members and ex-members of those divisions that suffered most on the battlefields of France. Though the Marnemen cannot strew flowers on the graves of the thousands who fell, fighting in the ranks of the Third, the living will, nevertheless remember these dead. Memorial Day brings up for us all the fond memories of those who gave their lives for their country. Though they are dead, they will ever live in our memories.

And the 31st of May! That, too, is a day of special significance to the men of the Third Division. Indeed, it is a day of special portent to the whole nation. Two years ago on that day the Division covered itself with glory. The whole Division did not take part in that famous fight in Chateau-Thierry, but the spirit of the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion was nothing more than the spirit of the Third Division; and a few weeks later on the immortal 15th of July the entire Division showed that it was made of the same metal as the battalion that held the enemy out of the little Marne city. The battle of Chateau-Thierry was the prelude to the operations of the Division as a unit.

It is significant that these two days come side by side—the one the day on which the Division stepped into history, the other the day on which we commemorate those who glorified the name of the Marne Division.

FRANCE REMEMBERS.

With the conferring of the Croix de Guerre on three more units of the Third Division this week, there are now eleven organizations of the Division that bear the French decoration on their colors.

To sum it up, every infantry regiment, every artillery regiment, every machine gun battalion, and the engineer regiment, all have been honored by the French government for gallant service on the firing line. This recognition of the Division is an unusual one.

We know that on our Memorial Day the French are paying homage to our dead who lie buried in their country. On the battle fronts where the Third fought hundreds of French peasants will strew their baskets of flowers, and many of these flowers will fall on the graves of Marnemen. That is France's tribute to the American soldier.

But France also remembers the American fighting men by organizations, and those that helped most in freeing her land of the invader, she has honored. It is singular then, that eleven units of one division should be thus recognized. It adds to the feeling that our dead did not die in vain.

COMMENT FROM OTHER PAPERS

PAY OF RETIRED MEN.

"Apparently members of the House and Senate think they have discovered a way by which certain persons are exempt from the effect of the high prices. If not, it is difficult to understand why the bill adopted in conference should specifically exempt retired officers from the provisions for an increase in pay. If a maximum increase of less than twenty-three per cent is inadequate for persons in civil life, it is still more so for those in the Army. But, inadequate as it is, it is denied entirely to retired officers and enlisted men and to all officers above the grade of colonel. There is no reason why these men should be compelled to live on a percentage of the pay they formerly drew when the pay of the same grades in active service is raised. The high cost of living affects them as much as officers in active service. If the small increase is not as much as it should be for men on the active list, when compared with men in civil life ,no increase at all for those on the retired list is a great hardship upon the retired men. The economy is a small one if the reason for this exclusion is ceonomical. With officers leaving the Service in great numbers because of financial pressure, this exclusion of the retired list must have the effect of continuing dissatisfaction. It is calculated to make the officers look ahead and see what is before them in their old age if they remain in the Service, and decide to take civil employment with the hope of providing better than for it."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

YOUTH AND THE FARM.

An investigation of farm labor conditions in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, made by the American Land Service, reveals that the farmers of these three states are already worried about the slim prospect of emergency labor for the summer. According to typical letters received by the organization, this year's crops will be smaller than the last because the extra help essential to ploughing, planting and harvesting seems unavailable. No land owner cares to run the risk of planning his operations on a larger scale than can be justified by the floating labor in sight. The Department of Agriculture, after a partial investigation in New York State, reported the astonishing facts that in the communities tabulated there has been in the last year a decrease of near 3 per cent in farm residents, and that the number of hired men has decreased more than 17 per cent. If this condition is general, the movement of young men from the farms to the cities has been more rapid during the last twelve months than at any previous time and this in spite of unusual opportunity for agricultural ventures.

What is the choice a youth makes when he comes to the conclusion that the old cross-roads will know him no more? When he cleans the barn for the last time, milks the last cow, tosses his old boots into a far corner of the wood-lot, says good-bye to his family and the neighbors, and takes the train—what is it that has driven him to his decision?

No doubt it is simply that the city is more attractive than the country to the young people of the present generation. All the romance goes along with the sidewalks and the ball room. And yet it is apparent that the land and the land worker are the fundamentals, even of modern civilization, and that something must be done to keep a large proportion of the population away from Broadway's flaring candle.—Amaroc News.

OPEN HOUSE FOR SOLDIERS.

With the view of furnishing the community co-operation desired by the War Department, the First Methodist Church of Little Rock will hold "open house" for men of the Third Division, Sunday. A special musical program is being arranged and refreshments will be served. The program will be given in the lecture room of the churc hat 8 p. m. According to members of the Service Club subsection of the education and recreation office, other churches of Little Rock will undertake similar programs during the summer months for the entertainment of the soldiers.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

"I sat up two hours last night with a wet towel around my head, trying to solve my servant problem."

"And I stood up half an hour after dinner with a dish towel in my hand, solving mine."—Judge.

MEMORIAL DAY

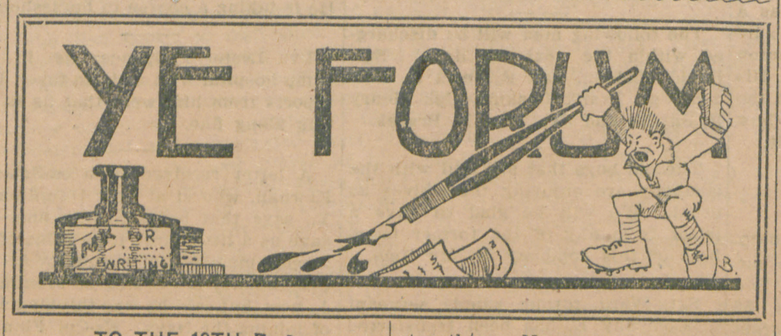
Over their graves the poppies are blooming,
Red are the petals which kiss the green moss;
Over them softly the blue skies are bending—
Theirs was the gain, but ours is the loss.
Tell them, O wild bird, who sings in the forest
That we kept faith with our heroes who fell;
And if they stir in the midst of their sleeping,
Sing of the victory and whisper "All's well."

Soft in the haze of the magical moonlight,
Gleaming like silver the Marne gently flows;
Sweet on the breath of the southwind is wafted
Scent of the jasmine, lily and rose.
Tell them, O river, whose waves have been crimsoned
With the rich blood that flowed free from their veins,
That down through the ages their names shall be honored
By the land of their birth they protected from stain.

Brilliant with splendor the sunlight is falling
Soft as the dew on the leaves of the trees,
And in the twilight when shadows are falling
Sweet is the music that's borne on the breeze;
Somewhere from afar comes the call of a bugle,
Faint as in elfland, yet clearer by far;
'Tis mustering the spirits of the legion that's fallen
To gather by night neath the light of the star.

Rest forever, ye brave! The torch which you carried
Was caught and held high, as your brave spirits fled,
And here at your shrine the Nation pays homage—
Columbia will ever remember her dead.
In the bosom of France we shall leave you forever;
No spot is more sacred than that where you fell;
From the Marne to the Argonne we'll scatter our garlands
On those who are sleeping, and whisper "All's well."

—John S. Madden,
Formerly Captain 7th Infantry.



TO THE 10TH F. A.

82nd Field Artillery,
Ft. Bliss, Texas,
May 18, 1920.

Members of the 10th:

The longer I am away from the old outfit, the more I appreciate it, and wish I were back on its roster. You will never miss the 10th, till you can't get back, so stick as long as you can.

After the disaster of August 13, 1919, at Brest (when all the regular officers were held up and sent back into France for further duty- many of us found ourselves on duty in Paris doing duty with the Motor Transport Corps. The Clichy Motor Truck Park and the army garages in the city were practically run by the Third Division. From time to time a few of the bunch made the grand getaway for home, but the closing of the American Forces in France in December of 1919 found most of us still there.

I arrived in Hoboken on the "America" December 21st, and made a bee line for Washington, where I tried my level best to get back to the old outfit, but the Chief of Field Artillery gave me the sad information that at that particular time there were not enough men in the regiment to warrant the assignment of any more officers. I was given the choice of several other regiments and selected the 82nd, as it is on the "River" and I had hopes of seeing a little more action before I draw a detail in the Q. M. (all due respect to the Third Division Q. M., as they kept us going over there in the line).

Shortly after my arrivel here those of us who are in the army and in civil life here got together, under the guidance of General Howze, our ex-division commander, and formed The Border Branch of the Society of the Third Division. It's just like getting home again to attend those monthly meetings.

During my leave in New York I saw Colonel Lloyd, and believe me, it sure was fine to see him again. He is still the same grand little old man he used to be and full of enthusiasm about the 10th.

As Sergeant Ficarra has stated to you a week or so ago there are numerous officers and men here from the old regiment and when we expected to see some fun during the Mexican revolution, these men were saying, "Well, the Third must live up to its old reputation." You see, they can't help feeling that they still belong. To me, that is the right kind of spirit.

For weeks and weeks I have looked for a bit of news from the 10th, but not until today, when I received the Watch on the Rhine of May 15th, have I found a thing. Now that you have begun, keep it up. I am sure there are lots of men scattered about that, like mysif, have watched for a word and who are now delighted, since you have come to life. Headquarters Company has done well and I was particularly intedested in its notes as I remember and personally knew each man metioned, having commanded the company on the long hike into Germany and most of the time during our stay there. Now we want news from the other company and the batteries. Especially do I want to hear from Battery D. I would be glad to hear directly from any of the old officers and men. Where are Harry Pilkington and Lt. Peck?

The old original Battery D is represented here by Lt. Corkill, Col. Casey Hayes and myself. Col. Hayes is Assistant Zone Supply Otncer, Lt. Corkill is doing duty with Battery E of this regiment, and I am commanding Battery D.

Let's keep the good work going, let both those present and absent sound off and keep the 10th on the map of the Watch on the Rhine.

With best regards to the old and new.

John H. Fye,
Captain 82nd F. A.

A MATTER OF LIAISON.

141 New Britain Ave.,
Hartford, Conn

Mr. Editor:

Some time ago I wrote a few lines for our paper, which evidently went astray. My letter was on the order of the Hon. Thomas Major's letter of recent issue. No doubt our benevolent friend, Mr. Major, wrote his letter with the same intent that I did, to encourage different members to shoulder the pen and dash off a few lines for the interest of many. I can assure you no one enjoyed the above mentioned letter more than I.

It strikes the writer that it would be of much interest to many, if more ex-Third men wrote a few lines for publication rather than penning individual letters to the scattered tribe.

It will be needless to say that I am laboring for an existence, and have chosen the Travelers' Insurance Company to support me. I was certain that when I was discharged and got to work again I would literally set the world on fire, but I can't even smell smoke. Of course I am not discouraged, but it goes to show what an independent old world this is. My health is normal, my appetite is as expensive to me as it was to Uncle Sam, and with that, I have said all concerning myself.

Now I know there are many men who would be pleased to see a letter from some of the following:

Wilson Hamilton, who could hand you a tent pole and make you think it was an O. D. shirt.

Ross Tuttle, who ably fed the regiment from a discarded school building.

Stanley Young, who could get a picture where the majority failed.

Carl Seeley, who rode a wild Harley-Davidson without being thrown.

Howard Claypoole, who called mail when there was none in sight.

Cecil Baker who boasted a pair of breeches that never fit.

And then those mentioned in Tom Major's letter: Otreinba, McGiefin, Johnson, Hartley, Merrill, and some of that crowd that could make the paper look like a discharge certificate last June.

Let's go, gang, for a knock-out.

Best wishes as regards the paper shortage.

Fred E. Kirst.

NEWS ITEMS FROM THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

Mr. Thomas Lewars, formerly captain in the 18th F. A. and 3rd F. A. Brig., is now with the financial firm of Brown Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, doing his best to keep Liberty bonds from depreciating to zero.

Grover C. Maus, formerly corporal in Hdqr. Co., 4th Infantry, is instructing the plastic minds of the students in the Pennington School, Pennington, N. J.

Neil A. Fisher, formerly of Battery F, 76th F. A., is now working for the Metal Building Materials Company, Delaware Avenue and Pearl streets, Camden. He lives on King street, Woodburg, N. J., and is still leading the solitary life.

Joe Cleary of Battery D, 76th, is at his old game of snatching nickels on the P. R. T. electric busses.

Harry Carpenter of Battery D, 76th F. A., is making Philadelphia safe by fighting fires.

Joe Matulus, Battery D, 76th F. A., is still able to be present where the eats are located. He is managing one of Philadelphia's famous automatic restaurants.

Charles Wieland of Hdqr. Co., 76th F. A., is married and expects to move to Alabama.

Philadelphia Branch No. 8 is very fortunate in having two former officers of the Third Division connected with the newspaper business, namely Mr. Glavis and Mr. Cummins. We do not need "pull" to get our publicity.

Lt. Farmer, formerly of the 76th F. F., was a visitor to the City of Brotherly Love a short time ago.

Would you believe that Franklin F. Lindenmuth, who used to rattle pots and pans in Battery D, 76th F. A., is married?

Cpl. Richard Sabadra is burning up the town with a rattling Ford. He used to string "talking wires" in Hdqr. Co. of the 76th F. A.

Lost, Stolen or Strayed—One Chas. Pyper, formerly of Battery E, 76th F A. Finder kindly return to Thomas Hobson and receive reward of six pfennigs.

Cpl. Charles Christian, formerly of Hdqr. Co., 76th F. A., is at the old standing working the Western Electric Company for his weekly pay.

Joe Gillen, Harry Thornton and Aloysius Pierce, formerly of the 76th F. A., are on the road.

Horace E. Green, formerly of Battery D. 76th F. A., is now in a Government hospital in Maryland, but expects to be discharged soon.

Thomas Berry of Battery D. 76th F. A., will entertain the Philadelphia Post No. 8 at the next meeting, June 3, with a solo , a la Caruso.

Bill Brown, from Broad and Vine streets, who used to knock out the Germans while with Battery D, 76th F A., will exhibit in the roped arena if somebody can be found willing to face him.

Bob Marshall of Battery F, 76th F. A., who left the outfit in Germany in July has spent his time ever since in army hospitals, and was just recently discharged from Walter Reed Hospital where a nurse treated him so well that he married her. He now resides at 5243 Rodman street, Philadelphia.

Patience—Peggy can't keep a secret.
Patrice—Indeed, she can.
"Why do you say she can?"
"Because I asked her how old she was and she wouldn't tell me."—Yonkers Statesman.

A DISARMING ORDER.

The atmosphere of the smoking-car lent itself to remisniscence.

"Captain," asked the hardware salesman, "would you mind telling me how you lost your arm?"

"Not at all, not at all," replied the bronzed officer with the empty sleeve. "It happened this way: We were due for another turn in the trenches the next day, so they were giving a dance for us that night back in the rest camp. A few welfare workers were there, and among them was the cutest little girl I ever met. I managed to dance with her most of the evening, and toward the end we wandered out in the moonlight. . . Captain,' she said, after a while, 'please remove your arm.'

"And, you know, she was such a little queen I just couldn't refuse her."
—The Home Sector.

TO SLOW MUSIC.

"Who are those two men hanging around the harem?" inquired the sultan.

"I understand that one is a former beau of your lastest favorite and the other seems to be playing second fiddle to him," replied the chief eunuch.

"Hum," mused his majesty; "well, just see the captain of the guard and tell him to hang up the fiddle and the beau."—Judge.

MUSICAL COMEDY STUFF.

"Oh, you think that a girl can't be on the stage and be good?"

"Well, now, I'll not say that. But I've heard it isn't necessary."—Lehigh Burr

VERY FITTING.

"Does Loraine look any different since she and her husband have separated?

"Yes. She wears her hair a la divorce."

"Heavens, how is that?"

"Parted."—Brooklyn Citizen.

A BETTER WORLD.

"They say prohibition is decreasing the number of hospital cases."

"I believe it. I know my husband doesn't sit up with as many sick friends as he did."—Judge.

OH, JOY!

A maiden with stockings of lisle
Passed a man and she gave him a smile.
The lisle he could see
All the way to her knee,
And he followed her almost a misle.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

SELFISH.

"Your husband is mighty good to you."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, I've heard he's bought a washing machine for you."

"Not for me; he's heard that it's a good thing to make beer in."—Michigan Gargoyle

A LA LEGUME.

Major (excitedly): "General, the enemy are as thick as peas!"

General: "Shell them; you fool, shell them!"—Trouble Buster.

Where Are You?

Have you changed your address since signing the application card for membership in the Society of the Third Division while overseas? If so, please fill out the following form and mail it at once to the Society of the Third Division, 306 Board of Commerce Bldg., Little Rock, Ark., so that we may have our records correct.

It is very important that these changes reach us at once for every day we receive requests for names and addresses from former service men, and in many instances it is impossible to locate them. In the future we will consider it a great favor if after changing your address you will notify us at once.

Last name ..... First name .....

Rank ..... Company or Battery ..... Regiment .....

Former Address ..... Street and Number .....

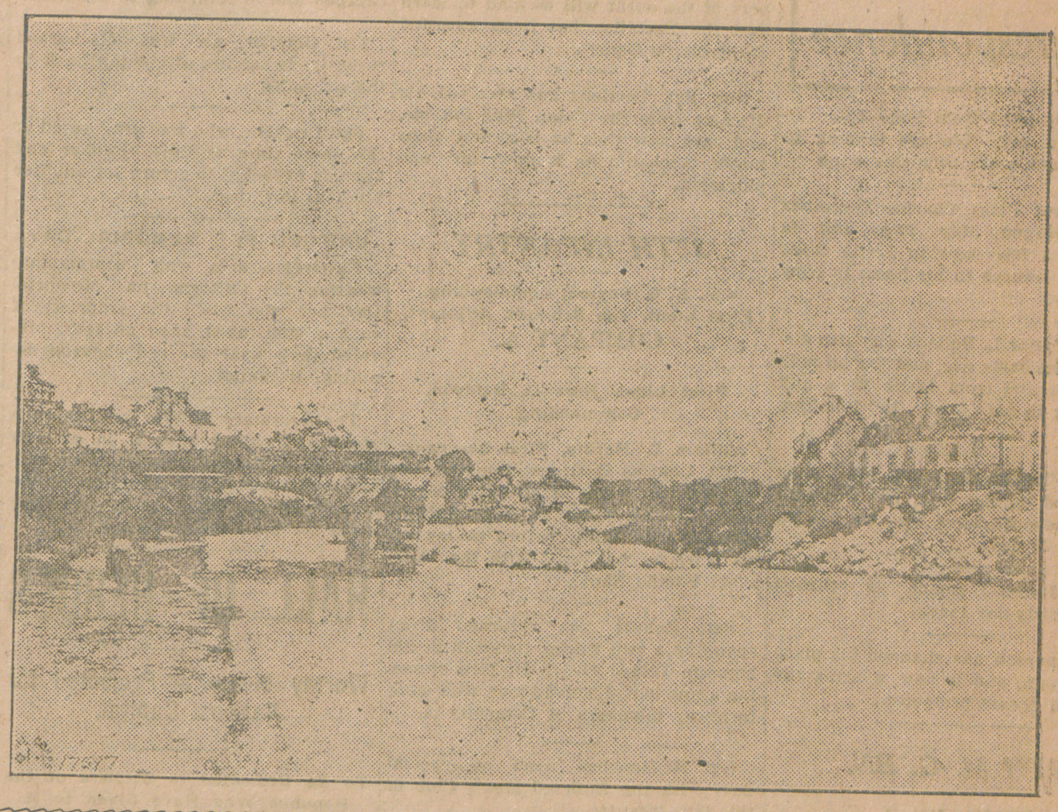
City ..... State .....

Present Address ..... Street and Number .....

City ..... State .....

Present Occupation .....

Chateau-Thierry---Scene of Great Battle Two Years Ago



THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE

By Maj. Gen. David C. Shanks, U. S. Army

(Published in the Journal of the U. S. Infantry Association, February, 1920).

The American Army has just concluded a war in which the military operations were the most glorious and satisfactory of any of all our wars. These operations were conducted on foreign soil and under conditions different from any of our previous experiences. The officers and men who composed our emergency forces abroad have nearly all returned, have been dmobilized, and have been sent to their homes. Their achievements abroad constitute some of the most glorious pages of our military history. Instead, however, of the attention of the press and public being taken up and fixed upon the work of our gallant soldiers abroad, it is a lamentable fact that most of the public attention has been attracted to the alleged shortcomings of our officers, and to bitter criticism of the Army in general. Even considering the Regular Army itself, the events of the last few weeks in hearings had before military committees of Congress must have impressed upon the candid reader the marked differences of opinion among our well-known officers of many years' service. At the close of a glorious war and at a time when there is greatest need of all branches of the service acting together, the very opposite seems to be the case. Much of the time and attention of our officers in the regular service at present is taken up with discussion and consideration of a proper basis for the reorganization of our Army. As a rule, the items that are considered in these discusisons relate to such questions as the strength of our Army; the proportion of the various arms; matters of supplies and equipment; the selection of proper training camps; methods of recruitment of units of the regular service; to the question of universal training; matters concerning the details of the promotion of officers; to the organization and proper functioning of the general staff; to the scope and authority of various chiefs of bureau; to the question of injustice by selection for promotion; to the large number of resignations of officers of the Regular Army during recent months; to the adoption of a single list as a method of equalizing promotions; and to numerous others matters of vital or incidental interest. All of these subjects are of importance and are worthy of every attention.

Urgent Need of Action.

In my mind, however, I feel that the time has come when we should look matters squarely in the face. Those of us who have spent a lifetime in the service should feel that a duty is laid upon us to speak our minds according to the lights that we see. Never since I have been in the Army—nearly forty years—has our military service been on a proper basis. Never has there been a time when there has been more uncertainty or more uneasiness over our future than there is at the present. Never has there been a time when there is a more urgent need of clear-sighted vision and unprejudiced action. We ought to face the facts squarely and fairly, so that in any measure for the future we may best be able to determine what is necessary to improve conditions over those that have existed in the past.

Frankly, it may be stated that the Regular Army has never been popular with the people. It is of no use to deny what is plainly apparent to any unprejudiced observer. This prejudice against a regular standing army is a heritage from the early days of our national history. Our forefathers fought against the professional soldier ,and when our Government was established they had no love in their hearts for those who were soldiers by profession. This lack of interest in and of enthusiasm for the Regular Army has never been wholly eradicated. One reason for this is the fact that the Army itself has never been able to get together on a common and harmonious platform. Whenever any military measure was proposed it has always been considered by the Army itself from the viewpoint of the Infantry, Cavalary, Artillery, Engineers, or the Staff, according to the status of the observer. There have been occasions when the Regular Army has been welcomed and its work acclaimed; such, for instance, as the suppression of important riots, the handling of matters at the San Francisco fire, the splendid relief work done at time of widespread floods, and the work of the Regulars in active campaigns. There have been localities, limited in area, where the worth of the Regular Army was recognized and where the uniform of the Regular Army was genuinely welcomed. Years ago, for instance, there were many sections of our western country where the safety of whole communities depended solely upon the protection afforded by Army garrisons.

Interest in Army Slumps.

Notwithstanding these local affiliations and periodical demonstrations, I adhere to the opinion already expressed that the Regular Army has never been popular with our people at large. What I mean to say is that when the exceptional conditions have passed away, the Army falls again into the ruck of popular indifference. In part this is due to the small size of the Regular Army and to the fact that it is widely scattered and, hence, practically unknown to the great mass of citizens. In large part, however, I fear that it is due to the fact that the Regular Army has always been too much of a class separate and apart from the citizens of our country. Many of us, I fear, forget that while wearing the uniform of the Army we are still citizens of our common country and interested in all that interests other good citizens.

If we compare the standing of the Army at large with that of the Navy, all unprejudiced observers must concede that the people of our country do not look upon our Regular Army with the same favor that they regard the Navy or Marine Corps. It is a part of the object of this paper to examine into this question and to determine, if possible, why this condition should exist and what remedial measures are possible and practicable to overcome the condition.

Welcoming Troops Home.

The matters referred to above have been recently borne upon me with considerable force. Being in command of our largest port of debarkation, I have seen the return of much the greater part of our forces which have been rendering service abroad. Some of these forces belong to the National Guard, some to the National Army, and some to the Regular Army. All of these forces acquitted themselves in a most creditable manner in their service abroad. It would be entirely out of place to discuss whether any particular kind of troops rendered especially valuable service to our Government during the recent war. I believe, however, it is not saying more than the facts justify if we say that the service of the troops constituting our Regular divisions abroad was not exceeded in value by a like number of any other divisions, either National Army or National Guard. The men who composed the units of these various divisions all came from our common country, they wore the same uniform, they were inspired by the same courage, and vitalized by the same high ideals. The only reason that I have mentioned the origin of these units is because I desire to make some remarks in regard to the reception accorded them on their return. When the 27th and 77th Divisions of New York troops, one being a National Guard division and the other a National Army division, returned, the city took a holiday. The officers and men of these divisions were banqueted, a glorious reception was given them, a great parade was held, organizations and citizens vied with each other in extending a genuine and hearty welcome. These divisions had both done fine service abroad, and it was perfectly fitting and proper that they should be received in this way, for they richly deserved it. The 165th Infantry—the old 69th New York Irish regiment—also received a most enthusiastic welcome. Nothing could have exceeded the genuineness, the spontaneity, and the enthusiasm of the greeting with which this fine regiment was received. I have also watched the arrival of other divisions and regiments belonging to distant western states, met by large delegations and welcoming parties, with bands and flags and other decorations, all for the purpose of giving a fitting home-coming to those who had service abroad. This welcome was extended regardless of the service of the particular organization. Some of those regiments which received enthusiastic welcomes had been merely replacement troops, or merely service of supply troops, and had seen no service at the front. It was fine and inspiring, however, to see the interest evinced in the return of these units by the particular section from which they originally came.

What the Regulars Got.

It was different, however, with many of our regular organizations. We all recall the infantry regiment referred to by General Pershing in his first report as having rendered service worthy of our best military traditions. It was referred to specifically as having performed a remarkable feat of arms, facing in three directions and withstanding the attack of two German divisions. Yet, when this regiment returned home, no welcoming committee was at hand to greet it, no governor and no statesman were at hand

(Continued on Page 8.)

Officers Are Elected For Detroit Chapter

At a meeting of Detroit Marnemen, held in the Light Guard Armory on May 20th, the following officers were elected for the Detroit Branch:

Creighton L. Lane, President.

H. E. Gard, Vice-President.

Vercy A. Ledbitter, Secretary-Treasurer.

Geo. D. Myrover, Historian.

The following men are charter members of this new Branch:

West, Edwin H., Bug., Co. A, 7th Inf.

Cole, Arthur L., Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. G, 7th Inf.

Muehl, Cass, Wag., Sup. Co., 76th F. A.

Genther, Chas. R., Pvt. 1st Cl., Bat. E, 18th F. A.

Borland, Robt. R., Wag., Sup. Co., 18th F. A.

Borchardt, Henry C., Pvt. 1st Cl., Bat. A, 76th F. A.

Relf, Frederick, Pvt., M. G. Co., 38th Inf.

Sarasin, Louis, Pvt., Co. A, 30th Inf.

Tarbell, Paul E., Pvt., Amb. Co. No. 7.

Rhoden, Chas., Pvt., Co. E, 6th Engrs.

Thiel, Henry L., Cpl., Co. C, 6th Engrs.

Broderick, Warren B, Sgt. Co. F. 6th Engrs.

Krsin, Edward, Pvt., Co. C, 8th M. G. Bn.

McAdams, James F., Sgt., Bat. A, 76th F. A.

Spencley, G. H., 1st Sgt., Co. A, 8th M. G. Bn.

Held, George E., Pvt., Co. M, 7th Inf.

Butterfield, J. B., Pvt., Bat. A, 18th F. A.

Lozer, Paul, Pvt., Co. B, 7th Inf.

Morney, Charles, Cpl., Hq. Co., 4th Inf.

Willis, Roy, Pvt., Co. B, 9th M. G. Bn.

Zelowiz, Anthony, Pvt., Bat. F, 10th F. A.

Crozier, Joseph, Pvt., Bat. F, 10th F. A.

Leadbitter, Vercy A., Capt., 7th Inf.

Dely, R. W., Pvt., M. G. Co., 7th Inf.

Young, J. W., Cpl., Bat. A, 76th F. A.

Kasprowicz, Daniel, Pvt., C. K., 30th Inf.

Sowinski, Frank, Pvt., Co. M, 4th Inf.

Bannister, John, Pvt., Bat. E, 18th F. A.

Koblinsky, Harry, Wag., Co. A, 7th M. G. Bn.

Johnson, Fred H., Cpl., Bat. E, 18th F. A.

Misner, S. E., Sgt., F. H. No. 26.

Gard, H. E., Cook, Bat. A, 76th F. A.

Hunt, G. E., Cpl., Bat. A, 76th F. A.

Dell, H. B., Sgt. 1st Cl., Co. C, 5th F. S. Bn.

Winters, Raymond E., Pvt. 1st Cl., Med. Det., 8th M. G. Bn.

Lane, Creighton L., Capt., 7th Inf.

Clark, Thos. L., Major, 5th F. S. Bn.

Marks, Chas. B., 1st Lt., 76th F. A.

Course in Signal Corps.

An opportunity is offered a limited number of men to take the meteorological course at the Signal Corps School, Camp Alfred Vail, New Jersey. Next term commences July 1, 1920. To insure entering with these classes a man should enlist prior to June 10, 1920.

Men who enlist for the meteorological section of the Signal Corps are given a six months course of instruction at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J. This course and the practical experience in meteorological work gained by enlisted men of the Signal Corps should enable them to pass the Civil Service examination for assistant observer in the U. S. Weather Bureau. At the present time there are not enough men passing this examination to fill existing vacancies. Men who enter the Weather Bureau are promoted to the higher positions in the Bureau, in accordance with their length of service and efficiency in the meteorological work.

The instruction at Camp Alfred Vail consists of courses in arithmetic, algebra, physics, meteorology, office management, etc. The course, therefore, not only fits a man for meteorological work, but gives him a good general training that tends to fit him for any other clerical and technical work he may desire to take up in civil life. The meteorological section desires a limited number of men who are willing to study and fit themselves for this interesting scientific work. Promotion is rapid for those taking an interest in the work.

Incorrect Addresses Cause Much Trouble

Liberty Bonds to the value of $17,150 belonging to 2,543 ex-Service men have been returned to Washington by the Post Office Department because of incorrect address, according to Lieut. Col. Mathew C. Smith, head of the Service and Information Branch of the War Department, in a statement issued May 17. Veterans who have not received their bonds at this date are advised to write to the Zone Finance Officer, Washington, D. C., giving their name, Army serial number, organization, and address. There are also on file with the Zone Finance Officer 7,059 discharge certificates which cannot be delivered to their owners because they were mailed in without return address, or mailed out and returned undelivered. In April 7,384 Liberty Bonds to the value of $369,200 were mailed, making a total of $1,077,978 bonds of various issues to the par value of $53,898,900 now delivered to ex-Service men. During the same month the $60 bonus was paid to 3,960 ex-soldiers who did not receive it at the time of their discharge. Bonus claims settled to date total $98,640,120 showing that 1,644,002 ex-soldiers who did not receive their bonus have now been paid. Additional travel pay to the amount of $2,958,111.40 has been paid out to date to 152,662 soldiers. Ex-Service men who still have claims to be adjusted with the various Government agencies should address Lieut. Col. Mathew C. Smith, Council of National Defense Building, Washington D. C.

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Correspondence

(Continued from Page 3.)

showed up yet. We are looking to see him back some time this week.

Pvt. First Class Charles Schreiner was discharged May 20th, and is spending a few days in Little Rock before he returns to his home in New York City.

Cook Walter L. Bullock was also discharged the same day, and has already married a girl from Little Rock and taken her to his home in Reading, Ohio

Pvt. Willie Buckley was also to be discharged on the 20th, but was told at the eleventh hour that he had to make up 20 days.

Lieut. James J. Roach has returned from a thirty-day leave.

Sgt. Emerson has changed his place on the team, and is now wearing the mask and breast protector.

9TH M. G. BN.

COMPANY A.

Capt. P. J. O'Donnell, Commanding.
Robert Gibson, First Sgt.

Bugler Farr and Pvt. Gilbert have been discharged, Pvt. Gilbert going to his home in Boston, Mass., and Bugler Farr going to Chicago, from where he expects to go to Wilkesbarre, Penn.

The boys are wondering what has become of ex-Battalion Sgt. Maj. Doe, as nobody has heard from him since he left the outfit. Snap out of it, Doe, and let some of the boys know how you are.

Sgts. Hennessy, Whittaker and Hudson have been transferred to the 45th Inf., which is stationed at Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

Cpls. Eschback, Craddock, Dixon, Rubicheans and Shonk have been transferred to the Fifth Division, stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. They have been assigned to the 5th M. P. Co.

Sgt. Fouant is now acting Bn. Sgt. Major.

The Battalion spent last week on the range getting pistol practice. By the looks of the scores there will be quite a few expert pistol men in the Battalion when they shoot for record.

Personnel Sgt. Leon Christian has been transferred to Headquarters Detachment.

The old outfit would like to hear from some of its ex-members. It seems as if they have forgotten us. As there are quite a few of us getting out in a couple of months, we would like to know how it goes outside.

Sgt. Frutchey would like to hear from some of the ex-members of the the squad.

Sgt. Murphy, ex-Sgt. Kaperznski and ex-Cpl. Kliers have been awarded the D. S. C. No doubt all the ex-members of the outfit will be glad to learn that the Battalion has been awarded the Croix de Guerre.

Sup. Sgt. Lemieux has received his diploma from the Camp Pike College, and says now that he is a first class motor mechanic he is open for employment.

38TH INFANTRY

Col. E. G. Peyton, Commanding.
First Lieut. Von Schmidt, Adjutant.

COMPANY A.

First Lieut. Ross O. Baldwin, Commanding.

William C. Hardie, First Sergeant.

Pvt. Charles E. Green, who was discharged last week, is spending a few days with his sister at 905 Abigale street, Little Rock, before taking up his work as machinist with the Missouri Pacific Shops.

Sgt. Zahnle has returned from spending a two weeks' furlough at his home in Toledo, Ohio. He tells of seeing a number of Toledo men who were formerly members of Company A.

Sgt. Hensen has been on special duty with the Enlisted Men's Club of the 38th Infantry.

COMPANY K.

Capt. E. H. Wagner, Commanding.
G. F. Reding, First Sgt.

We regret to announce the loss of Sgt. M. O. Wickes, who was discharged recently. He is returning to Akron, Ohio, to take up his former duties with a tire firm. He writes that everything is going fine with him. His home address is 807 Allyn Ave., Akron, Ohio.

Mech. Frank S. Rhoads was discharged last week and is returning to his home in Allentown, Pa.

Mess Sgt. Lowery has just received a beautiful citation signed by General Pershing for conspicuous gallantry and bravery in action on the Vesle River Front, France, August, 1919. Mess Sgt. Lowery has also been relieved from special duty at the Camp Exchange and is now on duty at the Visitors' House dispensing sweets and ice cream.

The company has just completed the preliminary target practice. Captain Wagner made the highest score, total 285. Supply Sgt. Phillips made a total of 247.

COMPANY I.

First Lt. Ambrose F. White, Commanding; John T. Woolensack, First Sergeant.

Company I enjoyed a very elaborate dinner given its members and their lady friends on May 13, at 8:30 p. m., in the grill room of the Marion Hotel. Music was furnished by the Hotel Marion orchestra. Decorations were sweet peas in red, white and blue, which were distributed to the guests at the end of the evening. The dinner consisted of many courses, and there was a good dance between each course. Taps sounded at 11:45, and the home waltz was played. Those present were as follows: Mec. Berresheim, Sgt. Woolensack, Sgt. Perrett, Sgt. Quick, Cpl. Thomas, Cpl. Millin, Pvt. Craig, Sgt. Van Wormer, Pvt. Miller, Pvt. Moncrief, Mech. Bacon, Pvt. Church, Pvt. Davis, Pvt. Chipman, Pvt. Rhineberger, Miss Vera Mae Nelson, Miss Anna Mae Coleman, Miss Erin Moore, Miss Peggy Gibson, Miss Lancaster, Miss Velma Benedict, Miss Beulah Word, Miss Eliza Springwood.

COMPANY M.

First Lt. Ambrose F. White, Commanding; Kenneth M. Miller, 1st Sgt.

Cpl. C. C. Carr, who has been on special duty at the Enlisted Men's Club of the 38th Infantry, has been discharged and is returning to his home.

Cpl. Gotcher, who was discharged recently, is talking of coming back to the old outfit.

Sgt. Coghlan, who was discharged at the same time as Cpls. Gotcher and Carr, is expected to erturn for another hitch at any time.

UNIFORM FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

Ex-service men who contemplate wearing the uniform on Memorial Day, but who doubt the propriety of such a step, need have no fear, provided they wear the red chevron denoting discharge.

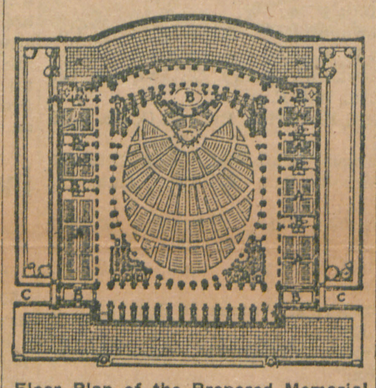
The Secretary of War has issued a statement saying that it is entirely appropriate that former soldiers, sailors and marines don the togs of the service on the day that has been set aside for honoring the dead.

HALL OF HEROES

Worthy Memorial Projected for National Capital.

To Be Dedicated to Soldiers of the Republic Who Have Given to It "Their Last Full Measure of Devotion."

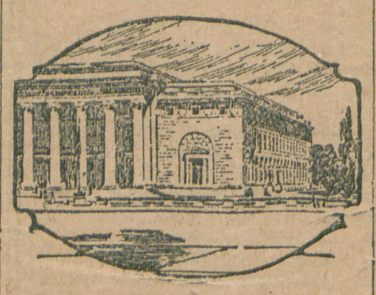
It now seems probable that one of the tangible fruits of the world war, in the form of memorials, will be an immense convention hall to be located in the national capital, which strangely enough has no really suitable meeting place for large audiences. If the building, for which plans have been accepted and a splendid site secured through the co-operation of congress, is erected, it will be designated as a memorial both to the soldiers of '17 (and '18) and of '76. The reason for thus linking the heroes of the present with those of colonial days is that George Washington himself is responsible for the idea of a memorial, having included in his will a bequest of $25,000 for the purpose. This was in the form of stock certificates, and was one of two gifts which congress



Floor Plan of the Proposed Memorial Structure. The Center Oval Is the Auditorium Proper, Seating 7,000 Persons. "A" Indicates Assembly Rooms, "B" Reception Rooms, and "C" the Carriage Lanes.

gave him in view of the fact that he would accept no compensation of the usual sort for his services. In setting aside this gift in his will, Washington designated that it be used for the diffusion of knowledge.

While the original stock certificates have long since become of little value, the idea has never been lost sight of, and an organization was formed to raise money for the memorial. Our sharing in the great war interrupted the work of this society, but on the other hand the coming of peace has given it a new incentive, and so it is proposed to complete the fund (already $350,000 in cash, with many contingent promises in addition) and erect a great convention hall in honor of our boys in khaki and the Revolutionary heroes. A splendid site has been granted by congress for the



Sectional View of Memorial Hall.

building—that now occupied by the old Pennsylvania railway station.

It provides for a main auditorium with a floor space of 38,500 square feet, with a gallery of 10,000 square feet, the two having a seating capacity of 7,000, and so suitable for inaugural balls, public receptions, etc., as well as conventions. Grouped about the main auditorium are smaller halls. The second floor is to have a banquet hall with a capacity of 600 persons and rooms designed to serve as permanent offices for patriotic societies.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

A SERIOUS CASE.

"Pat was taken awful bad last night; they had to send for the veterinary."

"Why the veterinary?"

"Begobs! he had the nightmare."—Judge.

He—I feel like proposing. Where can we go?

She—Let's try the courtyard.—Pitt Panther.

COAST TO COAST AIR MAIL LINE

Government Officials Plan to Have Service in Operation Soon.

UNCLE SAM WILL MAKE PROFIT

Planes Will Carry Letters From New York to San Francisco in 38 Hours —Lay Route as the Crow Flies.

Washington.—Uncle Sam will soon have an air mail route from New York to San Francisco. Congress has just increased the aerial appropriation to $1,415,000, an increase for the 1920-21 fiscal year of $664,500, to be used for this project.

This will mean that soon it will be possible to mail a letter in New York at 6 p. m. Saturday and get it to San Francisco by 8 a. m. Monday. By rail the same letter could get there no sooner than 8 a. m. Wednesday, more likely Thursday. The postage will be 2 cents. To get a straight fifty-word message through by wire costs $4.70, a night letter $1.30, or a ten-word straight message $1.30.

At the same time, Uncle Sam will make a profit on the letter.

The air mail routes already established are from New York to Philadelphia; New York to Cleveland, with a stop at Bellefonte, Pa; Cleveland to Chicago, with a stop at Bryan, Ohio. Chicago to Omaha, with a stop at Iowa City.

As the Crow Flies.

The route is going as straight as a crow can fly toward the coast. With the new appropriation at an early date the route will be extended from Omaha to Cheyenne, to Salt Lake City or Ogden, to Reno, to Sacramento and to San Francisco.

The first branch route will run from Chicago to St. Louis, which service is to be inaugurated as soon as the factory delivers the planes, which have been ordered for some time. In due time, when appropriations are made, this line will be extended on south to New Orleans.

At the present time twin motor DeHavilands and single motor DeHavilands, capable of carrying 650 and 400 pounds of mail, respectively, are being used. They will be transferred to new routes and Martin and Thomas Morse planes, 1,500-pound capacity, especially built for mail service, will be put on the New York-Cleveland and Cleveland-Chicago routes. The air mail business is growing by leaps and bounds, despite the fact that it is carried for the same rate as other mail. The experiment has been so successful that Postmaster General Burleson looks eagerly to the time when all first-class mail will be carried by airplanes.

"An airplane can put a cumbersome mail-distributing coach out of business," is the way one aerial mail division attache expressed it. "Several of these distributing coaches have been eliminated between Washington and New York. The airplane simply carries the mail, from the south, destined for New York, from Washington on. It arrives in New York early enough to be distributed at the postoffice to the carriers for the day's delivery.

New York to Chicago in Nine Hours.

Mail leaving New York at 6:30 a. m. by air reaches Cleveland at 12 noon eastern time (8:30 p. m. by rail); Chicago at 3:15 central time (by rail at 4:30 the next morning). Air mail leaving New York at 9 a. m. reaches Washington at 11:36 a. m. and by rail it arrives at the capital at 3 p. m.

Five Martin planes have been delivered to the government. They cost about $40,000 each. Four 1,500-pound capacity Thomas Morse planes are being constructed, and when they are delivered the Chicago-St. Louis branch will be established.

The postoffice department now has forty-five planes and twenty-five flyers. When the routes are extended to the coast it will have eighty planes. Since the service was started May 15, 1918, six pilots have been killed.

There are forty-two letters to the pound. A Martin or Thomas Morse plane can carry mail on which $1,260 ordinary postage has been paid, to say nothing of the stimulant the rapid service offers to persons to send letters special delivery. All special mail is supposed to go by the quickest means. The extra profit to Uncle Sam in a special is 2 cents, the boy on the bicycle receiving 8 cents for delivering it. This would make the gross revenue for 1,500 pounds of special delivery mail $2,520.

A new insignia has been adopted by the Provost Marshall's Department of the American Army of Occupation. They now wear on the collars of their uniforms green tabs similar to those which distinguish the Military Police. The tabs have gold borders and bear the white embroidered letters P. M. D., for Provost Marshall's Department.

MISSED SEEING A CELEBRITY.

"How did you enjoy your Mexican trip?"

"I was disappointed," replied the tourist.

"How so?"

"It was announced that Villa in person would rob our train, but he sent an understudy."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

America had her first Memorial day in Europe last year. While military salutes were fired in honor of the dead, an American flag was placed over the grave of every American soldier in Europe. In the United States many service flags are surrounded with laurel or flowers, in honor of American heroes who paid the price of democracy, and who sleep beneath the soil of France.

First to "Die" in Civil War.

The first man "killed in action" in the Civil war isn't dead at all. He is very much alive and is working every day in the inquiry section of the Atlanta, Ga., post office. He recovered from his wounds, lived through the war and is now eighty years old and in good health.

This man is "Uncle" George H. Hammond, one of the three surviving members of the "Atlanta Greys," known officially as company F of the eighth Georgia infantry, says an exchange. He enlisted May 1, 1861, and July 21 of the same year was reported officially as the first man to fall at the battle of Manassas. Only a youngster, he was shot through the shoulder and left on the battlefield as dead. Mistakes in casualty lists were made then as well as now, and when he returned home a few weeks later his mother was mourning his death. He read his own obituary in the papers.

Hammond didn't mind being considered officially dead, but what bothered him then was not being able to fight again, his wound preventing further service. He was an ardent patriot in the war against Germany and won many enlistments through his fervent speeches at the Atlanta recruiting stations.

Welfare Workers Will No Longer Wear Uniform

The Secretary of War has directed that the Director General, American Red Cross, be informed as follows: The War Department believes that the period has passed where there is any necessity for the wearing of the U. S. Army uniform or for the use of military title of their assimilated rank by members of the American Red Cross, and the Director General is requested to direct them to discontinue the wearing of the U. S. Army uniform and the use of the military title of their assimilated rank. In addition the Secretary of War has sent a similar letter to the Young Men's Christian Association; Young Women's Christian Association; National Catholic War Council; Knights of Columbus; Jewish Welfare Board; American Library Association and Salvation Army. It reads: "The War Department believes that the period has passed when there is any necessity for the wearing of the U. S. Army uniform by members of your organization and you are requested to direct them to discontinue the wearing of the U. S. Army uniform. The department wishes to express its appreciation of the humane work done for the U. S. Army by your organization during the World War."

THE MAIN THING.

Dora—How did you vote?

Flora—In my brown suit and squirrel toque.—The Siren.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER

This fine statue of the typical American soldier in the world war will be erected in Red Brook park, Brooklyn, N. Y. It is the work of Augustus Lukeman.

JUNIOR RED CROSS IN EUROPE.

The Junior Red Cross of America is doing extensive work in Europe. In France it is operating eleven vacation colonies for French war orphans. The colonies are for the most part on the Brittany coast and the English channel. Those who receive vacations come from the manufacturing districts and from orphanages where they have little opportunity to enjoy sunshine and air.

In Belgium over 5,000 children are fed daily by this organization at an average cost of 50 meals for $1.00. These lunches consist of hot soup, bread, vegetables, rice pudding and cocoa and the hungry little lunchers may return for as many helpings as they wish. Soup kitchens for school children are being operated at 45 centers in the devastated regions of Flanders.

MERITS OF DRINK.

"Yes, I was drunk when I married her."

"What did you do when you regained your senses?"

"Got drunk again."—Yale Record.

"Dead men tell no tales," observed the Sage.

"Maybe not," commented the Fool. "But their tombstones are awful liars!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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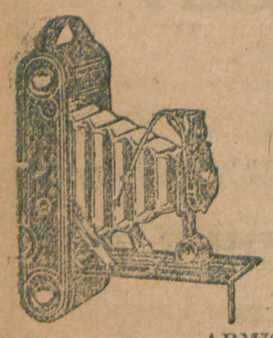

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MEMORIAL DAY IN MANY LANDS

From This Time There Will Be Graves of Soldier Dead to Be Decorated Overseas.

MEMORIAL DAY this year finds the thoughts of many Americans thousands of miles away. With cinema-like rapidity the principal Memorial day scene has changed from the 83 national cemeteries, where tiny flags decorate nearly 400,000 graves to France, where 76,247 of the flower of American manhood lie buried in 2,342 cemeteries.

Filling the ever-thinning lines of blue and gray is the mighty khaki-clad hosts of democracy. There is the patriotic oratory by the foremost men, but this time by men tried by war. There is the usual booming of guns, re-enforced this year by the blazing artillery of the A. E. F.

But the significance of it all is an almost international observance of the great American Memorial day. For the first time graves of American soldiers, like monuments of democracy, are found in rugged Scotland, in quiet English churchyards, at Coblenz in Germany, on the icy wastes of Siberia and in the fields of sunny Italy, as well as on the slopes of Montfaucon and at Suresnes, in France.

Suresnes, the great American cemetery just outside of Paris, might be retained in perpetuity by the United States for the purpose for which it was so generously given by the French nation. It lies on the beautiful slopes of Mont Valerien, sentineled by a historic fortress. Bordering the curved frontage of its 13,000 square meters runs a shady boulevard, which the municipality of Paris has recently named "Boulevard Washington."

The Seine Winds Past.

From this spot of the sepulture one overlooks the city of Suresnes, with the Seine winding past its doors, and the world-famous Bois de Boulogne, lying yet farther on down the gentle declivity toward the French capital.

Writing to the mayor of Suresnes, Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, former quartermaster of the A. E. F., but now quartermaster general of the army, said:

"The commander-in-chief is deeply sensible of the touching devotion thus manifested by the people of the town of Suresnes, both in the donation of a place that shall be sacred to the mortal remains and the honored memory of our heroic dead and in the noble resolution to watch over their resting place. He also desires for me to impart to you his appreciation of the tributes, instituted at your suggestion, to the memory of our first American president, in giving the name of Washington to the boulevard leading to the space allotted for this hallowed purpose."

Shell Holes Opened Up.

The graves registration service, which comes under General Rogers, and which did such laudable work throughout the war under the able leadership of Lieut. Col. Charles C. Pierce of Philadelphia, re-enforced by 10,000 negro troops, combed the entire battle area of France in an effort to locate and identify the bodies of all soldiers who fell. So thorough was this final inspection that even shell holes were opened up in the search for missing bodies.

The cemeterial branch of the quartermaster corps, in charge of Maj. H. R. Lemly, organized, equipped and supplied four units of the graves registration service, which after preparatory training at the casual camp at Governor's island and at Camp Merritt were sent overseas in command of Lieut. Col. Pierce, then a major.

It was the business of the graves registration service to locate all cemeteries under the prescribed procedure under the laws of the country in which they are established. In France, Belgium and Italy practically the same laws exist, and the same procedure is followed in establishing American burial grounds.

An officer of the graves registration service took the initiative in all acquisitions. A letter was prepared for the signature of the commander-in-chief, addressed to the French military mission, or the commanding general of the region, if in the zone of the interior, asking for the allotment of whatever space was required.

Inspect and Test Grounds.

Commissions were then appointed by the French authorities, consisting of representatives of the engineers, sanitary department, the prefect and the ministry of war, and the American authorities designated an American officer of the graves registration service as the fifth member of the commission.

The commission inspected and tested the grounds, in company with the municipal authorities, making recommendations upon which the ministry of war procured the ground for the French state and set it aside for an American cemetery. It is thereafter controlled and administered entirely by the graves registration service.

On the battle front space was chosen by the American commanding generals directly, or through an officer of the graves registration service. However, the same procedure of acquisition was followed, the only difference being that the emergencies of battle were met promptly, and the slower process of legal formalities arranged afterward.

Graves Given to the A. E. F.

In many cases plots in French cemeteries have been given to the A .E. F. These include space for 25 to 500 or more graves. In Great Britain the government provided ample cemetery space for American use and requested that the expense be borne by the British people. In Germany space was requisitioned by the authorities of the army of occupation. The subject of American graveyards in Germany will be a proper matter for settlement by one of the many commissions resulting from the Paris peace conference.

While the graves registration service had nothing to do with burials, it was required to identify bodies whenever possible, and register all graves, appropriately mark them and maintain such a complete system of records that information might be furnished relatives of the dead and that places of burial might be located whenever desired.

Elaborate arrangements were made abroad by Americans and foreigners alike to observe Memorial day.

Many Books Are Being Printed on War Tactics

The continuous production of technical books on army and navy matters, written in plain and comprehensive language for all arms of the U. S. service by men who have made a special study of army and navy problems, indicates the growing recognition of the great value of the printed page as a medium of self-education for both officers and the enlisted personnel. Lessons learned in the World War are being incorporated in many volumes, bringing military and naval science up to the most modern plane and affording wide opportunities for progress in the profession.

Among the most recent publications of great value to officers and enlisted men is "Thirty Minute Talks" by Maj. M. B. Stewart and Maj. W. H. Waldron, published by the United States Infantry Association at Washington, D. C. This volume contains a large store of information on organization, training, instructing, physical development, close order drill, extended order drill, military courtesy, military discipline, care of arms and equipment, advance guards, outposts, scouting and patrolling, approach march and deployment, musketry, orders and messages, field fortifications, map reading, military sketching, contouring. All of the subjects are treated comprehensively in language understandable by the layman as well as the service man.

Nearly all of the topics are applicable to all arms of the service and provide information of inestimable value for officers and enlisted men. Promotion of this form of reading is advocated by the American Library Association which, in the war, circulated more than 7,000,000 volumes among the U. S. forces. To extend library and book service nationally, the A. L. A., in its peace time enlarged program, is promoting the doctrine of self-education through books and libraries, and for the maintenance of the work is raising a fund of $2,000,000 not through the usual intensive drive, but by the individual efforts of librarians, library trustees and friends of libraries.

DAY BELONGS TO THE NATION

Since 1868 the Ceremony of Decorating the Graves of the Heroes Has Been Observed.

Memorial day, or Decoration day, as it was at first called, is said to have really originated with some southern women, in Columbus, Miss., soon after the Civil war. In caring for the graves of their loved ones who had fallen only a few months before, they strewed flowers not only on the graves of the Confederate soldiers, but also on those of northern soldiers who had fallen in the same battles.

Three years after the war Gen. John A. Logan, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order in which he named May 30, 1868, "for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country, and whose bodies lies in almost every city, village or hamlet churchyard in the land." The day is now a legal holiday in practically all states of the Union, although all of them do not celebrate May 30, the date being earlier in some parts of the South. In the South there is also a separate memorial for the soldiers of the "Lost Cause," and this is called "Confederate Memorial day." In Louisiana it is celebrated on the birthday of Jefferson Davis (June 3), who was the first and only president of the short-lived Confederacy.

REVERSING.

Teacher—Why were you late?

Jimmy—Please, ma'am, it's so icy. Every step I took I slipped back two.

Teacher—Then how did you get here?

Jimmy—I started back home.—Country Gentleman.

FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING.

Visitor—What's the population of your town?

Native—Well, we call it 5,000, the Chamber of Commerce calls it 15,000, the census calls it 3,000 and our rival town of Swampsburg calls it 150.—Judge.

"Stars and Stripes" Has Full Record of All U. S. Divisions

No soldier of the A. E. F. will be disappointed if he orders from "The Watch on the Rhine" one of the volumes of the 71 issues of "The Stars and Stripes" published overseas.

Nowhere else in the world can you find the accurate records and statistics regarding America's part in the war that you find in "The Stars and Stripes."

It gives an accurate record of everything pertaining to our army during the war. It gives the number of men killed, wounded and captured, also the comparative number of the enemy captured, giving dates and places of capture.

It gives the exact number of heavy artillery ,cannon, machine guns, rifles, ammaunition and all material lost and captured by us.

It gives the number of shells fired during the entire war, pounds of powder used, tons of shrapnel, etc.

It gives the exact number of enemy planes brought down by us; also the exact amount of bombs dropped in Germany by our aviators.

It gives the strength of our forces in France at all times—the way they arrived and the way they departed.

It gives an accurate description of all battles, skirmishes, big offensives and defensives, and just what we attained or lost on each of these.

In other words, a complete diary of the war, written from day to day, by the men on the spot. It is priceless! Nowhere else in the world can these facts be obtained.

Divisional Histories Given.

To those who were overseas and read "The Stars and Stripes" it is useless to go into detail as to what is contained there as to divisional histories.

It contains a minute description of the activities of all divisions, taking each division separately and giving a vivid description as to its operations.

Throughout the pages of "The Stars and Stripes" you will find the histories and origin of the division insignias, giving the activities of each vison separately durng its entire time in France.

In fact, it is so complete that you can take a file of the papers and write a history or service record of any division in France.

"The Watch on the Rhine" is taking orders for this overseas volume and as the first edition is being rapidly exhausted, it is recommended that any one wishing a copy send in the coupon together with $2 as soon as possible. The volume is securely bound, with a beautiful raised design in colors engraved upon a khaki background. The whole cost is $12, and the volume will be forwarded C. O. D. subject to approval for the balance of $10

Trophies of War Will Soon Be Distributed

Captured German material will soon be ready for distribution, says the Stars and Stripes. Nearly all the obstacles which, for eighteen months, held Congress powerless, have been removed, and the House Military Affairs Committee has reported favorably a bill which would permit distribution to various States in proportion to he number of troops furnished.

The House committee, however, amended the measure which has already passed the Senate, authorizing representatives and senators to direct the distribution instead of governors or chief executives of the States as provided by the Senate.

There are approximately 60,000 shells and 20,000 pieces of artillery to be distributed. One German tank, 243 trucks and four tractors, transported to this country along with the rest of the captured material, will not be distributed, because they are needed in the Army. New York is to receive 423 artillery pieces; Pennsylvania, 311; Illinois, 269; Ohio, 204; and Massachusetts, 162, with smaller allotments for other States. The assortment consists of 75s, 88s, 100s, 120s, 150s, 210s and 4.2-inch howitzers.

Among the available small arms are rifles, machine guns, bayonets and scabbards, arm insignia, badges, machine guns. Food containers, chevrons, bits, knapsacks, sabers, lances, lanterns, ornaments, plates, ropes and saws also are available and will be divided among the States.

TROPHY FOR THE YANKS

This is the handsome trophy which the Imperial Boxing association of Great Britain is to present to the American forces as a memento of the great international boxing tournament which was held in London in December, 1918.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AWARDED VETERANS OF THIRD

(Continued from Page 2.)

M, 7th Infantry, for extraoridnary heroism in action north of Cunel, France, October 20, 1918. At a time when his platoon was held up by machine-gun fire from the front, Pvt. Jeffery with two other comrades went forward and attacked the machine-gun position from the flank, capturing one officer, two sergeants ,and six privates, and enabling his platoon to further advance without loss of men.

Edward Murphy, private, Company L, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action north of Mezy, France, July 22, 1918. Pvt. Murphy advanced ahead of his platoon, exposed to heavy machine-gun and trench-mortar fire, and attacked two enemy gunners who were operating a trench mortar. He killed one and forced the other to flee. His action enabled his platoon to continue its advance with slight loss.

Harry A. Harvey, (deceased) captain, Battery A, 18th Field Artillery, for extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau-Thierry, France, night of July 14-15, 1918. During the bombardment preceding the enemy attack across the Marne the position of Battery A, 18th Field Artillery, was subjected to heavy artillery fire for a period of four hours. All communications were destroyed and the ammunition dump destroyed by hostile fire. Throughout the enemy bombardment Capt. Harvey kept his battery in action, exposing himself to concentrated enemy artillery fire in order to replenish his ammunition supply, and delivered an effective fire on the enemy.

Samuel Lemma (deceased), private, Medical Detachment, 7th Infantry, for extraordniary heroism in action in the Belleau Woods, June 18, 1918. After being serevely wounded in the leg, Pvt. Lemma exposed himself to heavy machine-gun fire in order to give medical attention to other wounded. His activities after being wounded caused a serious hemmorrhage, which resulted in his death from loss of blood.

Harry J. Lewis (deceased), private, Machine Gun Company, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Jaulgonne, France, July 23, 1918. Pvt. Lewis repeatedly volunteered and carried messages across a zone swept by artillery, machine gun and rifle fire. He fearlessly and efficiently performed his duties until killed.

Edward R. McLaughlin (deceased), private, Company B, 7th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Cunel, France, October 18, 1918. The platoon of which Pvt. McLaughlin was a member was cut off from the rest of the company by an intense artillery barrage. It was imperative to communicate with company headquarters. He delivered a message through extremely heavy fire. While on the return trip with the reply he was hit by an enemy shell and instantly killed.

I've had a shave,
Am feeling fine;
I read the ad
In the "Watch on the Rhine."

If you want service
That's simply grand,
Walk one block south
From the Jitney Stand.

PURITAN BARBERS
121 MAIN

DELICIOUS REFRESHING DRINK

Coca-Cola

IN BOTTLES.

Demand the **genuine.** It's sold at **most** of the Canteens. Inspect the bottle. It's your protection against **imitations.**

Statistics Show Task of Postal Service

A recent statistical compilation shows that the American Postal Express Service, organized in June, 1918, in the A. E. F., with about 500 men, rose to the maximum personnel of 4,104 in April, 1919, and was decreased to less than 100 members by December, 1919. This personnel operated early in 1919 about 145 postoffices in the A. E. F. The number of postoffices established rose from approximately 20 in December, 1917, to the maximum number in March, 1919, and on April 1, 1920, to two postoffices; one, No. 927 at Coblenz, Germany, and No. 944, at Antwerp, Belgium. In addition to the total personnel which operated these army postal stations, there were never more than 50 civilians on the roll at one time.

The total mail received and dispatched, not including European mail for local distribution, reached a maximum of 157,422 sacks in December, 1918. This amount of mail included 96,000 Christmas sacks of American mail for members of the A. E. F. The mail received in the A. E. F. during this month amounted to 131,900 sacks, approximately 25,000 sacks being dispatched from the A. E. F. to the United States. By December, 1918 the total mail had been decreased to less than 2,000 sacks per month.

The changes in address of the A. E. F. troop organizations were received daily by the Postal Express Service in the A .E. F. This fact of course necessitated a tremendous amount of work on the part of the employes, as it averaged nearly 2,000 changes per month. The maximum number of changes per month was reached in June, 1919, when 3,397 changes of address for organizations were made.

Enlistments and re-enlistments for the Tank Corps for one year periods are authorized within the continental limits of the United States. Enlistments, as heretofore, will be made in the infantry for immediate transfer to the Tank Corps.

SOMETHING COMING.

"What is your claim against the Government?"

"When I was war correspondent I got 10 cents a word."

"Well?"

"And the censor deleted at least 400,000 words."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HAD THE HABIT.

Yeast—Did you say your automobile is quite unmanageable at times?

Crimsonbeak—Why, sure. Today when I was out in it with my wife it stopped three times in front of a millinery store and five times in front of saloons.—Yonkers Statesman.

It matters not whether their bodies are here or in France, it is their Memorial day, and the American people pause from their activities to pay them tribute, together with the dead of other wars. Some day perhaps, it will be possible to place flowers upon the graves of all of our men who fell in the great fight. But wherever they rest these men will be honored by the people of the whole country and Memorial day now takes on a new significance greater than in its inception. Perhaps some time the lands of our allies will adopt this custom and establish May 30 as the day of commemoration of gallant deeds and unselfish service and sacrifice.

POILUS MAY SHAVE.

In many French army organizations the men have heretofore been required to wear mustaches. No wonder then, that we have always called a French soldier a "Poilu," which means "hairy."

But now French soldiers will be permitted to be smooth-shaven, and it will be according to Hoyle, too, says a recent press dispatch. Following in the steps of the American Army, the French War Department has caused to be issued an order making it perfectly legitimate for the Poilu to appear smooth-shaven.

TECHNICALLY SPEAKING.

The Man—This is quite a book. Believe me, the author calls a spade a spade.

The Girl (Interested) — Really? I must read it. What is it about?

The Man—A book on farm implements.—Washington Sun Dodger.

DAD STILL THERE.

Father (upstairs)—It is time for that young man to go home.

Young Man—Your father is a crank.

Father (overhearing—Well, when you don't have a self-starter, a crank comes in mighty handy.—Pitt Panther.

THE COOLEST SPOT IN LITTLE ROCK

JOYLAND SWIMMING POOL

OPEN MAY 1

WILBUR G. SCOUGALE, Mgr.

Either Highland Car

Rebuilt Cars

We have a number of rebuilt cars at a shade of their former price. In first-class condition and ready for immediate delivery.

Laser Motor Co.

TELEPHONE MAIN 355 SEVENTH AND MAIN

Do You Want to Keep Up

LIAISON

With Your Comrades?

There's only one way to do it, and that is for you to subscribe for The Watch on the Rhine

Here is what one Marneman says about the Division newspaper:

"The fellows who were once with the Marne Division can now begin to realize that a division paper is not so much of a joke as many of them thought when it was first published. Believe me, I would just about dig up a dollar and a half for one issue of ours. Names of old friends and interesting incidents are all too soon forgotten in the ordinary course of events, but with a paper to bring them to mind at different intervals we cannot forget them."

If you don't know what's happening to your old comrades, fill out the coupon below.

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE
306 Board of Commerce Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Founded at Andernach, Germany, February, 1919, by the Men of the Third Division

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50), for which please enter my subscription to The Watch on the Rhine for one year, to commence with the issue of.....

Name.....

Street Address.....

City..... State.....

To Be Unveiled on Memorial Day

"The Doughboy" soon will be doing sentry duty over the graves of his dead comrades in the American cemetery at Suresnes, France, according to a statement in the Stars and Stripes.

The plaster cast of this statue by Jo Davidson, one of America's foremost sculptors, is to be unveiled on Memorial Day in the center of the large cemetery near Paris where several thousand Americans are buried. Secretary of War Baker recently cabled Graves Registration officials in France to this effect. The stone statue will be placed in the Suresnes when it is finished.

Mr. Davidson made a careful search among all of the American troops in France before he selected his model for "The Doughboy," and after choosing one man as the most typical of the 2,000,000 he used several others besides to obtain the most characteristic features. He has just finished the plaster cast and has selected the stone from which to carve the final work. It is to be of heroic size.

The work of making "The Doughboy" was done at the direction of Mrs. Willard Straight of New York, and she will present the statue to the United States Government when it is completed. Mrs. Straight's husband, Major Willard D. Straight, died in France and is buried at Suresnes.

Chief of Staff Will Inspect A. F. in G.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief or Staff, U. S. A., will sail for Antwerp on May 30 to make an inspection tour of the American Forces in Germany in the occupied area about Coblenz. He will be accompanied by his aids, Maj. Beverly F. Browne and Capt. John Millekin, U. S. A. They will remain in Europe about three weeks. Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, U. S. A., will also go abroad early in June and remain in Germany on duty in connection with the American Forces for several weeks. Major Gen. William M. Wright, U. S. A., for a short time commander of the Third Division soon after its arrival at Camp Pike, will be acting Chief of Staff during General March's absence.

THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE.

(Continued from Page 5.)

to tender that word of welcome which they were so eager to extend to troops from their own state.

The reason for this great difference in the welcome extend our troops of the Regular Army and those of the National Guard, or of the National Army, is the fact that our Regular troops have no local habitation nor home. They come from our country at large, and there is no particular section which feels an especial interest in any one regiment. Some of our states made most liberal appropriations and provided an especial welcome for the troops hailing from that particular state. There were clubhouses and rest houses labeled "Welcome, Boys of ———." I am not stating these facts in any other than a spirit of greatest admiration for that enthusiasm and patriotism of the state which provided suc ha genuine and cheering welcome for its returnel soldiers. I a monly referring to it to say that I believe we miss in the Regular service a means of attaching ourselves to the people of the country because we do not localize our organizations.

The Army needs such a bond. We can not afford to neglect any opportunity, nor fail to adopt any measure that promises to bring our Regular Army and our people closer together. The Army is drawn from the people; it is a part of the people. Whatever promises a closer union between the Army and the people will be mutually advantageous to the Army and to the country at large.

Some Policies of the Navy.

Let us profit by the policy of the Navy which names its battleships for states and its cruisers for our larger cities. The interest and the good-will of the citizens of those states and those cities are thus tied to certain vessels bearing local names. There is another matter in which the Army may profitably follow Navy example. I refer to the despicable habit of strenuous public criticism of one branch or one part of our military machine by officers belonging to other branches or departments.

Whatever may be the personal opinions of various officers of the Navy, it is a rare thing if one ever hears in public criticism either of policy or of superior on the part of any naval officer. They have their personal views and their personal differences are no doubt as great as in the Army, but they are certainly not aired with the same pertinacious publicity.

Leaving entirely aside the advantage of localizing organizations as a means of bringing our Army and our people into closer connection, the distinct advantage of better morale will be fostered. Other governments have long recognized the advantage that comes from the heritage of valiant deeds performed by local organizations.

Such organizations as the "Black Watch," the "Scots Greys," the "Tenth Hussars," the "Gordon Highlanders," the "Connaught Rangers," the "Northumberland Fusiliers," and numerous other famous organizations of history could not survive if their maintenance were a matter of haphazard assignment of recruits enlisted without any special regard to locality. Moreover, the special uniform or the distinctive bits of insignia which these famous organzations are authorized to wear serve to create and to perpetuate that intense, useful, enthusiastic interest which we are now coming to designate by the general term "morale."

The Question of Size.

There is another matter which I feel deserves our deepest thought and sincerest attention. It must be patent to all that the sentiment of the country is opposed to a standing army of great size. The cost of such an army is almost prohibitive. It seems certain that Congress will not authorize an army very greatly in excess of the strength authorized at the beginning of the World War. It does seem possible and probable that the reliance of our country will be placed upon civilians trained to act as a reserve. The American Legion and most of our National Guard organizations which have spoken at all have been favorably inclined to this idea. No man of good judgment can doubt that this idea is backed by the sentiment of our country. I believe the Regular Army should welcome this idea, and that we should take a friendly and acuve interest in carrying it into effect. In my opinion, no better thing could happen to the Regular Army than to be used in the training of young men coming of militarge age. In the details of this work the Army should ask and welcome the assistance of all capable instructors, whether from the National Guard, from training camps or from military schools. Under proper guidance there is here an opportunity to do a most excellent work not only for our country, but for the Army itself. The results to be expected and the results that will be accomplished will depend largely upon the spirit with which the work is undertaken.

In large part, too, the lack of a better and kindlier interest in the Army on the part of our people is due to the lack of effort on our own part. The gardener does not expect a plant to grow unless it receives careful attention and proper cultivation. The Army has never made any consistent, sustained effort to present its aim, its objects, and its needs in a way that the public might understand. Public opinion is largely a matter of presentation and cultivation. Other services have recognized this and been careful to use those methods calculated to gain public esteem, while we of the Army have been asleep at the switch. Too much our activities have been occupied and are now occupied in wielding the hammer. With the return of our Army to its peace time condition, involving the demotion of many officers who have performed valiant and valuable service, it is inevitable that there should be a certain amount of criticism and unrest. I believe, however, that this criticism and unrest on the part of officers of our Regular Army in many cases has been carried to a lamentable extreme. Many of our officers of rank and long service fail to recognize the harm they do our whole military service by their incessant grumbling.

Good Opinion Is Needed.

The Army needs the good opinion of the country at large, and especially of those who have recently been our comrades in arms. It is unfortunate that any of the officers or men, either of the National Army or the National Guard, should have returned to their homes with unkind feelings toward the regular service. It is all the more unfortuntae because, whatever ground may exist for this alleged ill feeling on the part of our recent comrades, it is certain that the Regular Army at large is not to blame.

I feel sure that I voice the universal sentiment of the regular service when I express for our recent comrades of the National Army and the National Guard the greatest respect and admiration. The discharged officers and soldiers of the emergency service rpresent the highest type of American manhood, and the records of the world will be searched in vain to find so efficient a force organized in so short a time. The reliance of our country in time of war will always be in the future, as in the past, upon citizen soldiery. If we are to have anything like universal training it is essential that the regular soldier and the citizen soldier shall be trained along the same lines.

The trainnig must be under Federal supervision. Those who would have state supervision over this matter surely can not be aware of the condition that exists in some our states where the highest military officers are elective, and where military rank and assignment are conferred as political favor. Those who oppose supervision of this training by the Regular Army fear its complete dominance and the subversion of all authority and all activity not completely under its control.

It seems to me that there is a great chance for a get-together on this question to the good of both the Regular Army and the National Guard. Why should not the Regular Army localize its organizations, thereby adopting from the National Guard that feature which has given to it a popular interest on the part of the people of the state from which it hails? Once localization of army units is decided upon, would not the localized units of the Regular Army be welcomed by the people of any state in training its citizen soldiery? Unity and harmony are essential to military efficiency. Some such plan as here suggested has in it the possibility of increasing military efficiency and of bringing our Army and our people into closer touch. If this training were extended to include vocational training, the opportunity would be all the greater for bringing together our citizen soldiery and our Army.

Winnign Public Sentiment.

If we are to have a trained citizen soldiery, and if the Regular Army is to have any useful part in the work, the very requisite is to convince the public of the genuiness of our desire to do this work in a manner conforming to the spirit of our people. No mere camouflage will suffice. Size considered, the Regular Army of the United States is the most expensive military force in the world. Our people will not indefinitely approve enormous military appropriations unless they are convinced that the expenditures are absolutely necessary and that the money is being spent to best advantage.

It is high time that we of the Regular Army bestir ourselves to get into closer touch with the people of our country. Long enough we have suffered from being regarded, in time of peace at any rate, as a more or less necessary evil.

As one of the means to that end I have suggested a localization of organizations because it must be patent to any man of sense and observation that the public will take a far keener interest in troops recruited from their own locality than in troops recruited from the country at large.

As another means to that end I have suggestd that the training of our citizen soldiery would be a most useful means of rendering real service to our country of a kind that would be or greatest value.

The success of our efforts in this respect will depend upon the spirit with which it is undertaken. The dictatorial air of the officer of high rank, the domineering manner of the self-important subaltern, and the harsh or brutal methods of the overbearing drill sergeant must all be eliminated. The cordial assistance of capable instructors either from the National Guard, from training camps, or from military schools should be accepted and welcomed.

Every officer and man of the Regular Army should be taught to remember that he is himself a citizen, and that one of his greatest duties is to keep in close touch with the best thought and the best sentiment of all other good citizens. When we have taken some effective steps to put the Regular Army and our people into closer relations we shall have accomplished a great good.

Famous Unit of Third Is Still Keeping Watch

Fortress Ehrenbreitstein, with Old Glory floating above it and American machine gunners of the 7th Machine Gun Battalion and the Machine Gun Company of the 8th Infantry tramping about within its walls, would be today of much curiosity to the Roman warriors who first conceived the military advantages of the great cliffs overlooking the Rhine and hundreds of years ago laid the first fortifications on the site of the present fortress.

When the soldiers of the 7th Machine Gun Battalion moved into the fortress in August, 1919, it was much in need of repair and the first thing that its new occupants did was to undertake a thorough "policing up." Today, due to the patience and untiring efforts of the officers and men of the 7th Machine Gun Battalion and of the 8th Infantry Machine Gun Company, it is a post which is looked upon by all with much pride.

It took 1,000 gallons of paint and 3,000 pounds of lime to bring the appearance of the post up to the standard set by the machine gunners. Floors were torn up and rebuilt, fences were torn down. Gardens were planted and bath houses and wash rooms were put in. Every day some new improvement is undertaken with a view toward making the fortress look more like a Regular Army garrison.

Fortress Ehrenbreitstein was originally a Roman camp and the stone and brickwork of the Roman fortifications were found during the course of excavation in the year 1794-1795. The Archbishop of Trier (1125-1169) who lived for some years in Coblenz, next constructed fortifications on the present site. Archbishop Arnold of Isenburg (1242-1259) made the fortress his residence and many notables made their homes in the same locality. During this period extensions and improvements of the original German constructions were made.

Elector Lothar of Metternich (1599-1623) ordered the fortress surrounded by walls, the work of constructing these walls being finished by 1652 by Elector Christopher of Saxony. The Schloss Philipsburg was among the important features of this construction.

The fortress resumed prominence during the "Thirty Years War" when it was given to the French and their Allies by Philip of Saxony. The Germans took the fortress from the French on June 16, 1637, the garrison being forced to surrender because of threatened starvation.

In the year 1801 the French blew up important parts of the fortifications with thirty thousand pounds of gun powder. Commencing in 1817 the Prussian government reconstructed the fortifications. At that time it was named Fortress "Friederich Wilhelm," but at a later date the name "Ehrenbreitstein" was restored. Since the Napoleonic Wars improvements and extensions were effected by the Germans until the present fortress is the result.

And still another page in the interesting history of the old fortress is written with its occupation by the American troops, the 7th Machine Gun Battalion and the Machine Gun Company, 8th Infantry. The 7th Machine Gun Battalion was formed at Camp Green, Charlotte, North Carolina on November 21, 1917, from infantry regiments of the Third Division. It trained in the United States until April 2, 1918, when it came overseas and, at the end of four weeks in France went into the line in the town of Chateau Thierry on May 31, 1918, where it made a fight that will stand forever in the annals of history. After participating in the six engagements in which the "Marne Division" took part and suffering 224 casualties, the battalinon reached the Rhine on December 12, 1918, and has been stationed at Fortress Ehrenbreitstein singe August of last year.

The Machine Gun Company, 8th Infantry, landed in the United States from the Phillipines September 26, 1917, and proceedd to Camp Fremont, California, where it was incorporated in the 8th Division. After a year of intensive training with wooden guns in which it became decidedly proficient with its knot hole barrage, it was started on its way to the great war and arrived in time to celebrate the signing of the Armistice. This was done in a becoming manner. The company was selected as a Military Police company and did not succeed in tearing loose from its brassards until July, 1919, when the 8th Infantry was ordered to Germany. Since that time it has been "sitting on the world" and more particularly, overlooking the Rhine valley from its lofty perch on Ehrenbreitstein.—Amaroc News.

All of the 5.888 enemy prisoners in the custody of the Army in the United States have been disposed of. Release of these prisoners began shortly after the signing of the armistice and was completed May 2, 1920.

Material and equipment now graduated in metric units will, when worn out, be replaced by articles graduated in British units in such manner as will cause all parts of a regiment or similar organization (or smaller organization) to be provided at all times with material and equipment graduated alike.

Thirty Pittsburg Men Petition for Chapter

The Marnemen of Pittsburgh held a meeting last Tuesday on the fifth floor of the Public Safety Building and made a good start toward the forming of a branch of the Society in that city. Wiley H. Marble, 1541 Oliver Bldg., was made temporary chairman, and Walter McNally, 5912 Rural street, was elected secretary.

A petition for a charter was drawn up and signed by thirty men. Arrangements were also made for the next meeting, which will be held Tuesday, June 22, at 8 o'clock, probably at the same place, Room 503, Public Safety Building, 413 Sixth Avenue.

Information was secured at this meeting regarding 20 other Marnemen, and a special effort will be made to have these men present at the next meeting. An effort will also be made to find persons who were welfare workers with the Division at any time. Anyone who worked in the Division area is urged to communicate with the chairman or the secretary.

Following the business meeting came a spirited talk-fest in which many interesting experiences were related and a flood of memories revived.

Following are the names of the 30 men who signed the petition for a charter:

Felix Angelo, 7th M. G. Battalion.
Joseph G. Garney, 8th M. G. Battalion.
Arthur B. Bault, 3rd Sanitary Train.
Aaron R. McClintock, 30th Infantry.
Nyester Squaglio, 30th Infantry.
Antonas Rusenas, 7th Infantry.
R. D. Junkins, 7th Infantry.
Burt Sapp, 6th Engineers.
Frank A. Dembczak, 3rd San. Train AC5.
C. M. Sallee, 38th Infantry.
Anthony F. Brosinsky, 4th Infantry.
Raymond L. Focer, M. D., 4th Ifantry M. C.
Wm. G. Caldwell, 7th M. G. Bn.
Rev. Kinley McMillan, Y. M. C. A.
Walter McNally, 7th Infantry.
J. C. Sullivan, 7th Infantry.
Joseph P. McAteer, 7th Infantry.
C. S. Shadle, 7th Infantry.
T. E. Hunt, 5th Signal Battalion
J. P. Sellers, 4th Infantry.
Peter Lewis.
Clarence E. Lash, 30th Infantry.
William A. McConnell, Jr., 3rd San Train AC5.
Russell L. Gould, Hdqr. Detach. 3rd Div.
Ralph Shanon, 30th Infantry.
Charles L. Richey, Jr., 7th Infantry.
George V. Moore, 4th Infantry.
H. Wolfe, 7th Infantry.
Archibald G. Montgomery, 76th Field Artillery.
Wiley H. Marble, 6th Engineers.

A riding team of about a dozen officers of the American army from the posts in the United States which is entered in the Olympic Games at Antwerp this summer will become a part of the American Forces in Germany for a brief training period at the stations in the Rhineland about June 1. The team which has been picked from the various army units is at present training at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas. After its arrival with the A. F. in G. in June, several mounted competitions will be held among the officers of the Army of Occupation and with the team from the States to enable officers of these forces to try for places on the team which will finally go to Antwerp and compete in the international matches.

38th Bids Farewell to Col. E. G. Peyton

Practically the entire enlisted personnel of the 38th Infantry turned out last Monday night to bid farewell to their commanding officer, Col. E. G. Peyton, who has been assigned to recruiting duty at Jackson, Miss., and will leave this morning. The affair, which was originally intended as one of the weekly camp dances given at the Enlisted Men's Club, was converted into a farewell entertainment to the colonel and Mrs. Peyton as soon as it was learned that they were to leave.

Club and company funds were drawn on and plenty of ice cream, cake and other refreshments were served. Nearly 100 Little Rock young women, chaperoned by Misses Elizabeth Winter and Marion Spencer, comp hostesses, were present. Music was furnished by the orchestra of the Seventh Infantry. Lieut. Col. Sheppard B. Philpot will succeed Colonel Peyton as commander of the regiment.

PLANNING MOOSE CHAPTER.

Plans are under way at Camp Pike for the organization of a soldiers' chapter of the Moose Lodge, with headquarters at Hotel Belmont.

Four men of the camp are looking after the work of organizing the lodge. They are Frank Snider of the 18th Field Artillery, John Kaye, 76th Field Artillery, E. von Hilbrigsdorf, Camp Utilities, and G. E. Harney, 10th Field Artillery.

These men will make a drive in camp in order to get enough men to obtain a charter. They expect to accomplish this June 20th. The lodge will then be former some time before the end of the month.

Philadelphia Marnemen Meet Next Thursday

Philadelphia Branch No. 8 of the Society of the Third Division will hold its next meeting on Thursday evening, June 3, in the Benedict Club, 135 North 15th street, Philadelphia. There will be an excellent speaker for the occasion, besides plenty of music and other forms of entertainment. One of the features of the program will be a series of numbers by several former members of the Chop Suey Show, which had such a big run during the days of the occupation. Refreshments will be served, and every effort will be made to make the affair a real A. E. F. night. At the business meeting arrangements will be made to celebrate July 15, the second anniversary of the Second Battle of the Marne.

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